…llist College; to Obadiah A. Bowe, to Abel Thomas, to sustain Christian circles; to …nas M. Sawyer, for infirm and aged Universalist clergymen. He appointed his friends, …rt M. Strebeigh, Richard H. Manning, W. …obinson, Marcus Spring, Dudley S. Gregory, …nd Richard Blatchford, his executors. Mr. …ory he designates as "the generous patron …riend of my early days of poverty and trial." …her this will also figure in the Courts, is …t known.

EDWIN FORREST.

…udden Death of the Great Actor.

…HILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Edwin Forrest, the …edian, fell dead this morning, while dress…at his residence in North Broad street. …r. Forrest's servants repaired to his room …re 10 o'clock this morning, as it was later …y his usual hour for coming down. They …d him lying on his bed, apparently suffering …apoplexy. Mr. Forrest had been exercising …dumb-bells, and had evidently nearly com…d dressing, having been adjusting his neck…when overpowered. He died in about half …our after being discovered. He leaves no …ediate relatives, his only sister having died …ral years since.

FIRES.

…estruction of Property Yesterday.

…ALVA, Ill., Dec. 12.—Galva has again been …ed by another destructive fire. Flames …discovered this morning about 3 o'clock is…g from the basement of the brick building …Exchange street, owned by Flansburg & …k, and occupied by Thomas Nyburg's saloon …Anderson & Engstrand, boot and shoe deal…. The flames made such rapid progress be…the arrival of sufficient aid that it was im…ible to subdue them, and the building, with …ts contents, was destroyed, and it was only …e most strenuous efforts that the adjoining …dings, which were of wood, were saved. The …l loss will reach $9,000, divided as follows: …nsburg & Mack $4,000, no insurance; Ander… Engstrand $4,000, with $1,000 in…ance in the Hartford Fire Insur…e Company; Thomas Nyburg, $1,000, no in…ance. That the fire is the work of incen…ies there seems to be no doubt. Two Swedes, …ned Jonas Naslund and Erick Lilja, have …n arrested, and circumstances point to them …eing the guilty parties. Several others are …pected, and the authorities are in pursuit of …m.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

…TCHFIELD, Ill., Dec. 12.—At 5 o'clock this …rning, a fire broke out in McLennan's "Cri…on" Mills and Warehouse in this city, to…y destroying the buildings and their contents. …e fire, which is still burning, though under …ire control, was undoubtedly the work of an …endiary. A large amount of grain was in …re. The loss is estimated at upward of …,000, with about $6,000 insurance.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

The managers of the Pullman Palace Car …mpany positively assert that there is no truth …the rumor that the general offices of the Com…y are to be removed from this city. They …y that no such thing has ever been thought of; …t the Company was formed under the laws of …State of Illinois, with their general offices in …icago, where they shall ever remain.

The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad …l commence running passenger trains next …k. The road will be operated so as to con…t with all passenger trains on the Fox River …nch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy …ilroad. Commencing at Chicago, the following …the stations along the line: Chicago, Au…, Ottawa, Streator, Reading, Ancona, Long …int, Dana, Minonk, Benson, Roanoke, Eureka, …uger, Washington, Morton, Groveland, Pekin.

BORN.

…ROMILOW—Nov. 21, at Brighton le Sands, near Liv…ool, England, the wife of E. R. Bromilow, of Chicago, …son.

DIED.

…AFKEMEYER—Dec. 12, 1872, Ellen R. Kalkemeyer, …ghter of R. H. Champion, of New Diggings, Wis., …wife of Charles Kalkemeyer. …uneral from home, 133 South Morgan-st., Chicago, …c. 13, 7 p. m.
…New York, Harrisburg, Galena, and St. Louis pa…rs please copy.

…ARRETT—At 73 Foster-st., Dec. 12, Amanda G., …e of Thomas K. Barrett.

…DIMOND—On Thursday morning, Dec. 12, 1872, Kate …, wife of A. S. Dimond, aged 36 years. …uneral services at the residence, 1180 State-st., Satur…y morning, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock.

…WHALEN—Bridget Doyle, wife of Edward Whalen, …c. 12, at 8½ a. m. …uneral will take place at No. 7 Nebraska-st., at 9½ …clock, Dec. 14, 1872.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

The Great Sale BY AUCTION OF ELEGANT …ARBLE STATUARY, BEAUTIFUL Bronzes and Clocks WILL TAKE PLACE ON Friday Afternoon and Evening, December 13, …t 3 and 7 1-2 o'clock, at Store 57 Green-st., corner of Madison-st. Sale will continue from day to day until the entire col…ction of these beautiful goods are sold. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st. AT AUCTION, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Bu…reaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Extension Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Household Furniture from several Dwellings, W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rocking Ware, …00 round corner Bedsteads, 40 rolls Ca…ets, 50 Extension Tables in the white. AT 10 O'CLOCK. 200 Mirrors, sold for whom it may concern. Pianos, 30 Show Cases. On Saturday, Dec. …4, at 9 1-2 o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Mr. Alex. Von Wendt's UNPARALLELED COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS Now on Exhibition AT NO. 228 STATE-ST. WILL BE SOLD ON Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 18. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE. 10,000 OLD PAPERS, In packages of 100, clean and whole, for sale at H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Agency, Room 2, 124 South Clark-st.

200 BARRELS Of the (Star) Brand of the BANDMAN ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY'S PORTLAND CEMENT for … by C. J. KERSHAW & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DECORATIVE Painter; Frenchman preferred; none need apply unless having experience and ability. Apply between … and 8 o'clock in the morning to C. DECORNI, … Honore Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A STOCK OF … goods or groceries, by an experienced business man, with a capital of $25,000 to $40,000, consisting of … Chicago property, cash, and an improved farm … cago, or will take an interest in a good house … wholesale trade well established. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK IN A MADISON-ST. … containing valuable papers. The finder will be … ably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Sh… House.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872. NUMBER 117.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY!

We open this day, direct from Paris, one of the largest Holiday Stocks in the West. Let the unbelievers call and be convinced. Everything retailed at wholesale prices.

B. F. NORRIS & CO., 137 & 139 STATE-ST., near Madison.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL, FROM OUR OWN MINES.

We desire to notify our customers that, having our Steam Breaker now in running order, we are prepared to supply them with all sizes of Wilkesbarre (Anthracite) Coal, which we consider the finest quality of Hard Coal in the market, and owing to our large … we are enabled to deliver the same from under cover, free of wet and snow.

Blossburg, Briar Hill, and other Bituminous Coal always on hand for steam and domestic use. A liberal discount made to the trade on Bituminous Coals at our South Yard, corner Twenty-second-st. and river.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO., Offices, 19 Chamber of Commerce. Yards: Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

…F. HOLLISTER & CO., Carpet Warehouse, have removed to the New and Spacious Store, 121 & 123 STATE-ST., NEAR MADISON, where they will be pleased to see their friends after this date.

Howe's Scales. Removed to 38 State-st. Scales of every description. Beams and Trucks. Fixtures for Grocers, Druggists and Butchers. A. M. GILBERT & CO.

REMOVAL. GERSTENBERG, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building …re nearly finished. Several are untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal …se in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE.

Malaga Grapes, Louisiana Oranges, Messina Lemons, Cranberries, A large supply of Nuts, Figs, Raisins, and Canned …, for sale by FRANCIS & WEBBER, 63 West Lake-st.

Malaga Grapes. … Raisins, Figs, Currants, canned goods, and fancy … generally, for the Holiday trade, by M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

ICE TOOLS FOR SALE BY P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN On first-class business property. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Post Block, corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 152 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECOMMENDATION. Having long been sufferers from RHEUMATISM, for which we had used every possible remedy, and consulted the most respected medical advisers without …, we were at last told that Mrs. A. BECKER, … Mohawk-st., would relieve us. We applied to her and were cured within ten days. We would, therefore, call the attention of all similarly afflicted to this fact. JOSEPH GELCKHEIMER, 63 West Indiana-st., ANNA BENSON, 79 Fry-st., MARIA BENSON, 82 Fry-st., AUGUST HANSON, 28 Fry-st., BERTHA BAYSON, 85 Fry-st., … HANSEN, 89 Fry-st., … BAYSON, 85 Fry-st., CHRISTOPH ZABEL, 545 North Halsted-st., in the name of many others.

NEW BANK. THE MONROE BANK of MILLER, WATSON & CO., … Monroe-st., is now ready for business. The attention of the public and their neighbors especially invited to it. Responsibility large, with individual liability. JOHN MILLER, President. OTWAY WATSON, Cashier.

Holiday Evergreen Decorations! Parties wishing churches, halls, etc., decorated with wreaths, flowers, etc., can be accommodated reasonably … designs, or superintendence. Apply … KING & EAMES, 125 LaSalle-st.

Steam Warming. … furnished for heating Stores, Factories, &c. Jobbing promptly attended to. WATSON & MORRILL, 105 Michigan-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN Embroideries, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO. Will open on Monday, Dec. 16, new importations in Choice Embroideries, designed for Holiday Gifts.

Fine needle-wrought Linen Sets and Collars, Sleeves in sets, Plaited Linen Sets and Sleeves, Plain and Fancy Cuffs, French Embroidered Initials for Handkerchiefs, Emb'd Medallions, Cushion Covers, Lace Tidies, Nottingham do, and full lines of latest styles Rufflings, &c., &c., are adapted to the present season and attractive in styles and prices.

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.

SUPERB HOLIDAY BOOKS!

LITTLE PEOPLE OF THE SNOW. By William Cullen Bryant.
WHAT KATY DID. By Susan Coolidge.
LITTLE CANARY SERIES. By Mrs. Osgood.
LITTLE MOTHER. By the author of "Little Rosy's Travels."
RUSSELL'S, 148 State-st.

FURS, HATS AND CAPS.

To Retail Merchants.

For the next thirty days we will sell, at WHOLESALE ONLY, our entire stock of LADIES', CHILDREN'S, and GENTLEMEN'S FURS, at prices which will enable our customers to compete with wholesale merchants who retail Furs at "wholesale prices."

EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 272 Madison-st., between Market-st. and bridge.

FURS! FURS! LADIES' FURS, GENTS' FURS, CHILDREN'S FURS, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Robes, &c., THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 144 MADISON-ST., NEAR LA SALLE.

CATERER.

Seventeenth Year! JOHN WRIGHT.

The subscriber, is now prepared to furnish Weddings and other receptions with all the necessary outfit, including awnings, carpets, calcium lights, and an efficient corps of good waiters. Has just imported a complete set of China and Silver Ware. Orders for Flowers, Music, &c., filled at short notice. Invitation cards delivered promptly and correctly. With good workmen, and material the best, will guarantee satisfaction to all intrusting orders to his care, by mail or at office.

647 AND 649 WABASH-AV.

COATS.

ELEGANT HOUSE COATS AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE, Of superior quality and workmanship. Very large stock to select from and very low prices. BROWN, PRIOR & FISK, 441 WABASH-AV.

MEETINGS.

Masonic. The regular annual communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held at Leasing Hall, No. 11 North Clinton-st., this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers. All members are hereby notified to be present. SAM'L C. SMITH, Secretary. CHAS. H. SHATTUCK, W. M.

Masonic. The annual communication of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, for the election of officers and to take action with reference to a hall for future meetings, will be held at Apollo Lodge Hall, corner Twenty-eighth and State-sts., Monday evening, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock. All members are earnestly requested to be present. By order of the W. M. E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Masonic. The members of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M., are hereby notified that there will be a special communication of their lodge this (Saturday) evening, Dec. 14, at half-past 7 o'clock, for work on the Third Degree. By order of the W. M. C. H. BRENAN, Sec.

WASHINGTON.

Startling Disclosures Expected from the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The Washington Grand Army of the Republic Censure Senator Sumner.

The Boston Relief Bill Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The President Favors the Construction of the Kanawha Canal.

Telegraph Officials to Interview the Appropriation Committee on Tuesday.

A Batch of Rural Politicians Receive Their Reward.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BOSTON RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—By the emphatic vote of 35 to 15, the Senate, to-day, referred the Boston Relief bill to the Judiciary Committee, for the purpose of having the constitutionality of these measures of legislation thoroughly investigated and reported on. So far as their sympathies are concerned, four of the members of this Committee are on the record as having voted for either the Chicago or Portland Relief bills. What their opinions may be when the question is reduced to one of purely Constitutional law is altogether another matter. Some of the New England Senators express a fear that this reference has killed the proposed measure of relief.

THE "TEN-SLOOP" BILL.

Secretary Robeson's appeal to the Senate Naval Committee in behalf of his bill to increase our naval force by the building of additional sloops of war, has proved only partially successful. The original number is restored, but the Committee did not see fit to give the Secretary absolute direction in ordering where the vessels should be built, preferring to retain the House amendment on this point. It is more than probable that the whole matter will be thrown into a Conference Committee, where the Secretary's request in this direction will receive greater attention than the House has paid thus far.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LANDS.

The bill to give land bounties to the soldiers, which passed the House yesterday, is certain to meet with great opposition, if not defeat, in the Senate. The latter body is generally more careful than the House in matters of general legislation, and besides, the Committee which now has charge of the bill will be into possession of what is called the "opposition side" of the story. Among other things, it is alleged that the effect of the bill will be to throw the public lands into the hands of speculators, while at the same time it confers no advantages on soldiers in the way of obtaining homesteads, other than those enjoyed under the act passed last winter.

THE CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

The Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at their meeting in Baltimore, yesterday, reported a heavy falling off in business over the corresponding month last year, which was attributable to the prevalence of the horse disease. Of the earnings over the expense, there remains a surplus of $125,000. It was decided to apply that sum to the payment of the overdue coupons.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, at its session to-day, had under consideration General Banks' bill to settle, adjust, and disburse the Geneva award. After a short discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee, where alone a proper bill can be framed, which, in all its details, would meet the exigencies of the case.

The Committee instructed its Chairman to report a bill authorizing the use of two United States Naval vessels to transport the various articles to be sent from this country to the Vienna Exposition, together with an appropriation of $100,000 to cover the expenses of the outfit.

SENATOR SUMNER CENSURED.

That part of the Grand Army of the Republic which has its headquarters in this District, has just adopted a resolution censuring Senator Sumner, for his proposition to strike from all the battle flags and army records the names of the battles which occurred during the late civil war. The resolution sets forth that "we regard those battle names written on our historic banners as not only commemorative of a just and patriotic war, but a legacy which brave men desire to bequeath to posterity in evidence of their valor, sacrifices and fidelity to principle, and their connections with those events which roused and elevated the patriotism and character of the nation. We, therefore, look to the Grand Army and patriotic citizens throughout our land to forbid any such contemplated desecration of these historic record of a valiant army, the splendor of whose achievements is written in the stability, and growth, and prosperity of our Government."

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Credit Mobilier Committee was in session, to-day, about two hours. M'Comb was the only witness examined, and his statements are described as plain, lucid, matter-of-fact testimony, which made a very favorable impression on the Committee. He submitted papers and documents in verification of some portions of his testimony, and he showed the Committee that the inquiry must be on a broader scale than was at first contemplated, and cover a wider range. It is thought that some interesting lobby facts will be revealed which will be particularly instructive to the country. It will be shown that the Credit Mobilier in its designs honest and dishonest, did not confine its operations to those whom the people suspect, but many others will be brought forward, who, it is intimated, will create as much surprise in the eyes of the public. The testimony has already elicited the fact that there has been a good deal of lying or a good deal of stealing, and probably both. Indeed, there seems to be in the minds of those best posted a certainty that Oakes Ames has either bribed members of Congress, or has appropriated to his own use money that was furnished him for that purpose. Colonel M'Comb evinces no disposition to shrink from the task he has undertaken, and the Committee has a majority of its members who will not stop the work until the bottom of the whole case is reached. Oakes Ames will be given an opportunity to "tell his little story" to-morrow, and on Monday John B. Alley will be called on to "rise and explain."

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The House Committee of the Judiciary gave General Banks a special hearing, to-day, to enable him to present his reasons for urging his bill to increase the salary of the President to $50,000, and to pave the way for a single term of office of six years' duration. The speech is spoken of as having been a very eloquent one, and its effect on the Committee was conclusive. The salary proposition was discussed for some time by General Butler and John A. Bingham, the latter favoring the proposition very earnestly. The Committee decided to recommend the increase of salary to the House.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The House Committee of Commerce will have a special session on Monday in order to consider the question of the Niagara Ship Canal. A delegation interested in the work will give their reasons why the improvements asked for should be fostered by the Government.

DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, from the Banking and Currency Committee, will submit a bill early next week, requiring the Comptroller of the Currency to examine into the financial condition of the savings banks of the District of Columbia chartered by Congress. The bill is likely to pass, and the public will soon know whether there is any truth in the reports recently circulated as to the security of the Freedmen's Savings Bank.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The House Appropriation Committee will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of hearing statements from the Presidents of the Western Union, the Franklin, and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, on the subject of the Postal Telegraph. General Myers, of the Signal Service, will also be heard. The bill of Mr. Palmer, authorized by the Committee at the last session, will be presented with a favorable report before the holidays.

The telegraph companies affirm that there are gross errors in the Postmaster General's tables, and they want an opportunity of showing the fact to the Committee.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Charles S. Moss, Franklin, Tenn.; Elkanah A. Willard, Bristol, Tenn.; James Peacock, Gallatin, Tenn.; James D. Webb, Fort Sully, Dakota; F. E. Deimling, Virginia City, Montana; Adam Cramer, Seneca, Ohio; F. T. Rempel, Logan, Ohio; John D. Martin, Jackson, Ohio; Lorenzo Lyon, Wauseon, Ohio; Joseph Hall, Ogden City, Utah; William M. Priestly, Metropolis City, Ill.; Charles F. Robertson, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Indian Agents—Benj. M. Thomas, Southern Apache Agency, New Mexico; J. H. Wilbour, Yakama Agency, Washington Territory; Jared W. Daniels, Red Cloud Agency; L. G. Dyer, Klamath Agency, Oregon; W. D. Crothers, Moquis, Pueblo Agency, Arizona; James Wright, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Montana.

Pension Agents—Silas B. Dutcher, New York; Robert M. Kelly, Louisville, Ky.; Samuel H. Jones, Springfield, Ill.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will on Tuesday report a bill appropriating $100,000 toward defraying the expenses attending the exposition of United States productions at the Vienna World's Fair. This amount is regarded as insufficient for the purpose, $240,000 having been appropriated for the Paris International Exposition, and therefore a motion to amend the bill may be made.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

In the Senate, a bill, introduced to-day, by Senator Pomeroy, to organize the Territory of "Oklohama," was prepared by him in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his annual message. It is not intended to dispose of the lands or to promote the settlement of the Territory, except by Indians. The sole purpose is to establish and execute properly the civil law and to prepare for the civilization of all the tribes.

EARTH TO EARTH.

The funeral of Osborne P. Anderson, colored, the last of the John Brown raiders, took place this afternoon.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A Washington despatch says that over 500 letters have been addressed to the Chief Justice concerning the vacant Marshalship of the United States Supreme Court, resigned by R. C. Parsons. The leading candidates are Judge Schley, of Maryland; Robert C. Kirk, of Ohio; John G. Nicolay, of Illinois; and G. W. Mallary, of Kentucky.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Postmaster Eastman, of Chicago, is here seeking increased facilities for the postal money order office. He had an interview with the Postmaster General this morning relative to the establishment of a money order office on the West Side.

THE CHICAGO SCANDINAVIAN BANK.

The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Thomas P. Tallman, Receiver of the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago. The Comptroller is of the opinion that the bank will pay its creditors in full, leaving the losses entirely upon the shareholders.

CONSOLIDATED.

The President has consolidated the First and Third Internal Revenue Collection Districts of Connecticut.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Vice President Colfax left Washington last night, for New York, to meet the stockholders of the New York *Tribune*, in connection with the offer made to him to become the editor of that paper.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: B. W. Brisbers, Consul at Verviers, France; James Wright, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Montana.

ARMY GAZETTE.

The following to be Second Lieutenants in the army: W. H. Kell, Ohio; E. B. Pratt, Michigan; and R. H. L. Alexander, Kentucky.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session to-day was not of unusual interest. The affairs in New Orleans were spoken of, and the latest telegrams to the President and Attorney General read, but not with a view of any further official action, as the full determination of the Government has heretofore been manifested.

The Attorney General telegraphed to Colonel McEmory that a visit to the President, as contemplated by the citizens of New Orleans, would avail nothing.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano departed for Cuba last night. The Interior Department was represented in the Cabinet meeting to-day by General Cowan, Assistant Secretary.

THE KANAWHA CANAL.

A delegation, composed of Senators and Representatives from the States of Virginia and West Virginia, called upon the President to-day to thank him for the recommendation in his message relating to the James River and Kanawha River Canal, and to express the hope that he would further the measure as much as possible. The President replied as follows:

I appreciate the great importance of this work to the commercial interests of the nation, and am glad this subject has been brought to the attention of Congress. I hope Congress will give it sufficient encouragement to insure its completion. The enormous population of the Western and Southern States interested in this route demand an outlet to tide-water on the Atlantic coast, and these interests are so important that they must ultimately compel the completion of this work in some manner.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Committee on Appropriations will, on Monday next, report an amendment to the Deficiency bill, appropriating $20,000 for printing stock certificates for the Centennial Celebration.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A note was read from the Vice President, stating that he will be absent for a few days.

Mr. Anthony was chosen President *pro tem.*

THE "TEN SLOOP" BILL.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a substitute for the House bill to authorize the construction of six steam vessels of war. The substitute authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to construct ten steam vessels of war of such class or classes as he may deem most suitable to the demands of the service, each carrying six or more guns of large calibre, and the hulls to be built of iron or wood, as he may determine; *provided* a portion of said vessels shall be built, in whole or in part, in private yards upon contract with the lowest responsible bidder, under the supervision of the Navy Department; or the hulls of any portion of said vessels may be built upon private contract in the Government yards with Government material.

Nothing is said as to an appropriation.

BOSTON POST OFFICE.

The bill was passed appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of an addition to the site of the Boston Post Office.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. MORTON presented the credentials of George E. Spencer, re-elected Senator from Alabama.

THE POUND STERLING.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire whether the valuation of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain at Custom Houses of United States and in the settlement of accounts between the two countries under existing laws, corresponds with its true or intrinsic value, as expressed in the money of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Oklohama, consolidate the Indian tribes, and carry out the provisions of treaties with certain tribes. Referred.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to promote immigration to the United States; creating a Bureau of Immigration, and providing for the comfort and protection of immigrants in many ways while aboard ship and after landing. Referred.

BOSTON RELIEF.

The Boston Relief bill was then taken up.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) called for the yeas and nays upon his amendment to except lumber from the list of materials to be admitted free of duty. This exception had been made, he said, in the case of Chicago, and he wished to test the willingness of the Senate to put the East and West on the same basis in this matter of relief.

Mr. WILSON said that the Portland relief bill did not except lumber, and he thought this one ought not to do so either.

Mr. SUMNER said the question of putting the East and West on the same basis did not enter into this case, because the main reason given for excepting lumber in the Western case—the fact that the neighboring lumbering district in Michigan had been devasted by fire at the same time as Chicago—did not exist in the case of Boston.

Mr. THURMAN (Ohio), said he was not satisfied as to the constitutionality of legislation of this kind, and moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary.

After a long discussion, the bill was so referred: Yeas, 35; nays, 15.

Mr. WILSON said he hoped the Committee on Judiciary would consider the bill and report as soon as possible.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. MORTON called up the bill to prescribe the manner of taking testimony in contested election cases. Passed.

At 3:40 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and soon after

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Attorney General to examine into and pay the claims of certain insurance companies for the loss of the bark Calderas, payable out of the Chinese Indemnity fund. The bill was recommitted.

POSTAL CARDS.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information and correspondence touching the style, cost, and contract for postal cards, ordered at the last session of Congress; also, for information and correspondence touching the present contract for postage stamps; the change in the stamps adopted under such contract, and the causes for it; to what extent, if any, the Government is a loser, when the present contract expires, and what steps, if any, have been taken for advertising for proposals under the law, both as to postal cards and postage stamps. Adopted.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A number of private bills were reported, and the House at 1:20 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. L. Meyers (Penn.) in the Chair, and took up the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $65,000, for property destroyed during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. SHANKS offered an amendment providing that no part of the money shall be paid until the regular meeting of the stockholders, or corporate authorities of the College, shall have adopted, and caused to be entered in the records of the corporation, a resolution declaring the College to be open, and it shall, in all times thereafter, be open for the admission on equal terms, and with equal privileges, of all persons, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. PERCE, Chairman of the Committee on Education, who reported the bill, opposed the amendment, because he regarded it as being intended to kill the bill. The result of its adoption would be that, instead of its being a college open to all citizens of the United States, it would be a college open only to colored citizens. The colored citizens of America, and he represented a colored constituency, did not desire such a distinction. They desire the recognition that was made on the Civil Rights bill. They desired that every institution of learning should be open to them.

Mr. SHANKS defended the amendment, arguing that the money in the Treasury was contributed proportionately by the colored people, and that amendment was based on the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. CRITCHER (Va.) opposed the amendment, and stated that there was now within a
Mr. SHANKS asked Mr. Crichter whether the
few miles of the college of William and Mary a college devoted exclusively to the education of colored children, so that there was no necessity for the proposed amendment.
regulations of that colored college forbade admission to white children.

Mr. CRITCHER was not aware of any such provision, but knew there was no white students at that college.

Mr. SHANKS—"As a matter of choice, I presume. The suggestion of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Perce), as to the Civil Rights bill, is the question in future. If he will wait until that becomes a law, and if it produce its proper effect, it will answer all the purposes of my amendment; but if this bill is to pass first, I prefer that it should be properly guarded."

Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.) opposed the bill, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from General L. H. Roberts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who commanded the United States troops at the College, stating that, from all the information he obtained on the spot, he had an impression amounting to a moral certainty that the College was set on fire, not by the United States soldiers, but by the rebels, out of pure "cussedness."

Mr. HOAR, member of the Committee on Education, supported the amendment, and made a strong appeal in favor of the bill.

The question was taken, and it was adopted; 79 to 71.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill. The first question was on the adoption of Mr. Shank's amendment, and it was adopted; yeas, 89; nays, 76. The only Republicans voting against it were Butler, of Tennessee; Cobb, North Carolina; Perce, Mississippi; and Sargent, California. No Democrats voted for it. The bill was then rejected on its passage, the vote being yeas, 36; nays, 126. The Democrats all joined in the vote against it.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The House then took up the Senate amendment to the House bill abolishing the offices of Assessors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue. All those that were mere verbal amendments were concurred in without question, the only important one remaining being that authorizing the appointment of twenty-five Treasury Agents.

After a long and uninteresting debate, in which the Senate amendment was opposed by Messrs. DAWES, KERR, and BECK, members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and defended by Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), who stated that distillers were in Washington lobbying against it, in order that they might have a wider field for the evasion of the revenue laws, the amendment was rejected by 26 to 89, and a Committee of Conference ordered; the conferees on the part of the House being Dawes, E. H. Roberts (N.Y.), and Beck (Ky.).

The House then adjourned, the session to-morrow being restricted to general debate.

Five Pilots Lost at Sea.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13.—Yesterday forenoon, during the gale, five pilots, named Joseph Bensel, Thomas W. Brinkman, John Trout, Robert Saint George, and James Sellars, left Smithville, thirty miles below here, in a pilot boat to board three vessels in the offing. After getting well out to sea, the pilot boat suddenly disappeared and nothing has been heard of it since two of the three vessels reached the city last night, and reported they had seen nothing of the pilots.

LATER.—The United States revenue cutter, Seward, a steam tug, and a pilot-boat, after cruising off the coast nearly all day in search of the missing pilot-boat, have given up the search as hopeless. No doubt is entertained that the five pilots all perished.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Probabilities—In the Northwest, and thence over the upper lakes, and southward over Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, increasing pressures, colder, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light snow. From the Ohio River to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, southwesterly and southeasterly winds, partly cloudy and warmer weather, and high but decreasing pressure. On the lower lakes and in Canada southerly and southwesterly winds, threatening weather, increased temperature, and low barometer. In the Middle and Eastern States, low barometers, southwesterly winds, increasing temperatures and cloudy weather, followed by occasional snow.

Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The favorable foreign advices, to-day, both in London and on the Continent, depressed gold ⅛, the closing price being 112⅛. The short gold interest has been greatly reduced by the recent squeezes. The "bears" in gold have been squeezed so often this year that they hold off.

MONEY

was active nearly all day, at 7 per cent to 1-64 for call loans, but closed easier at 7. The continued decline on the Stock Exchange lessens the demand, and city banks are receiving more currency from the interior. These receipts neutralize the shipments to the South for cotton, and also the demand from the pork packing trade. While it is not reasonable to expect other than an active money market until the early part of January, yet there are indications of unusual ease, both here and in Europe. The disbursements of the German Government, beginning next January, will relieve a sufficient amount of money to stimulate active speculation in securities. Commercial paper with leading names is held at 10 to 12 per cent, with few sales under 12 per cent.

STOCKS.

The stock market is dull and depressed, with a continued decline in the leading specialties. The *Evening Press* says the reason assigned, to-day, for the decline in Rock Island is the prospect that the Company will lose in the litigation now pending a good part of their lands which come to them by one of their leased lines. The real reason for the decline probably is that the street-pool, organized a week or two since for a 4 or 5 per cent turn, have sold out, not having been able to compel the managers of the Company to take their stock on the threat that the control would be lost to them if they did not buy the street-pool stock. There is a similar outside pool in Western Union Telegraph, which advanced the stock to 80, on the expectation that the managers of the Company would be compelled to take their stock from them at advanced figures. It is very well understood that the managers at present hold less stock than usual, and that they apprehend hostile legislation in Washington this winter. The outside pool, however, may yet succeed in making a profitable speculation, independent of present managers, who have improved the property very much since their advent to power, when stock sold at 35@40. In regard to the Pacific Mail, the loss of steamers of late has impaired the value of stock, which, however, is governed fully as much by speculative as by intrinsic considerations.

The *Evening Express*, one of whose editors is in Congress, says: The Postal Telegraphic bills, two of which are reported, Mr. Creswell's and Mr. Palmer's, will result in a close vote and a great strife. Creswell's bill, which asks $12,000,000 to buy up the telegraph stock, which is valued at $40,000,000, will not pass even through the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Palmer's plan allows a company or companies to conduct the telegraph system as a private enterprise, the Government to fix the tolls.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was stronger for long sterling, but sight was unchanged.

BONDS.

Government bonds were quiet, and in part a fraction lower.

PRODUCE.

The arrivals of flour are light. Trade brands are dull and irregular, and the market closes dull and lower for most grades under $8.50. The trade buys very sparingly. No. 2 and superfine are especially heavy at a decline. Little was done in wheat at the opening. Most holders are firm, but buyers held back. Winter is still held higher, and is in light supply. The market closes quiet for spring, and dull for winter. Pork was rather firmer, with sales of about 350 brls at $13.05 for old for December, $13.62½ for inspected new in jobbing way, and $11.75@12.00 for extra prime. Cut meats are quiet; the supply of Western hams is light, dry-salted shoulders on the spot being about 4⅛c. In bacon there was some business at steady prices. Sales, 250 boxes at 7⅛c for short clear for early arrival, and 7⅛c for long clear on the spot. Lard is in moderate demand and steady.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Proposed Constitutional Convention—Reasons Why It Should Be Held.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—Among the most important measures that will be brought to the attention of the Legislature, will be the calling of a Constitutional Convention. It is now twenty-one years since the present Constitution was adopted, and the changed condition of affairs, as well as the rapid progress made by the State, demands a Constitution more in accord with the advance of civilization. Among the considerations that are urged why the Convention should be held are the following:

The thirteenth article of the present Constitution prohibits negroes or mulattoes from coming into or settling in the State, and punishing any person who shall employ such negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State. This clause is a dead letter, but it is still in the Constitution, and is printed with it every time that instrument is printed.

The present Constitution does not permit the passage of a law prescribing a term of previous residence in the county, township, or precinct as a pre-requisite to the right to vote, nor allow the passage of a registry law that will afford any protection against fraud and the manipulation of votes.

The Judicial system of Indiana has failed to elicit the admiration of the legal profession in this or any other State, and Governor Baker in his message, referring to this subject, says: "It would require the exercise of superior ingenuity to devise a worse judicial system than that under which we now suffer." It needs revision, but that cannot be done under the present Constitution. We also need an additional Supreme Judge. The present Court is composed of four members; all are elected at one time and for the same term of years, and always succeed as the nominees of a political party. There should be at least five Judges, and only a portion of them should retire and their successors be elected at each bi-annual election. Thus the probabilities of a partisan bench would be diminished.

It is now proposed that the Legislature shall call a Constitutional Convention without delay, and, at the same election at which the delegates to the Convention shall be chosen, it is proposed to submit the amendment to the Constitution to prevent the payment of the canal debt.

At present all of the benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions are controlled by partisan Boards who are elected by the Legislature, in consideration of services rendered the victorious party, and, as a consequence, their management is subjected to frequent changes. In addition to this, they have several times been left without the appropriations necessary for their support, in consequence of the premature disruption of the Legislature for political causes.

These are only a few of the reasons why a Convention should be called to revise the Constitution, but they are sufficient, and there seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of its early meeting.

Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHWOOD, O., Dec. 13.—This morning two freight trains collided a few miles east of this place. Four freight cars of merchandise were burned up, and the engines badly wrecked, one being thrown through a bridge some twenty feet into a creek. The engineer and fireman saved their lives; no one hurt. The road was cleared of the wreck, and trains are now running as usual.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 13.—John P. Ryan, of Edgefield, while attempting to-day to get on a train of the St. Louis, Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, near the Louisville Railroad depot, fell and was run over. His body was severed just below the waist. The train was moving at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles an hour, and he was warned not to attempt to board it. The Coroner's jury decided that the rate of speed of the train was illegal, the law limiting it in the city to three miles per hour, but thought the warning should have prevented him from trying to get on it.

THE NEW YORK HORROR.

Details of the Investigation Into the Fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel—Bodies Awaiting Identification at the Morgue.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—It turns out that scores of servants at the Fifth Avenue Hotel had very narrow escapes from sharing the horrible fate of the eleven who were roasted to death. In one room, six girls pushed frantically at the wire netting in their window, but they were unable to budge it. They rushed into another room, and finding an open window, got out on the roof, and were finally led into safety by the firemen.

The charges made against the managers of the hotel, by various parties, are that their first care was to avoid alarming the guests, and that they delayed calling out the Fire Department, expecting to extinguish the fire with their own resources. Public opinion also demands why, when communication was cut off by the burning stairway, no force was instantly sent out on the roof to tear off the nettings, behind which the eleven girls met an awful fate.

The announcement is made that the hotel is being rapidly repaired, and that the wooden stairways are to be replaced with fire-proof material.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Fire Marshal's investigation of the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire continued yesterday. Mary Graves testified that on the night of the fire she went to bed at half past 9 o'clock. About 11 o'clock she was awakened by fire in her room. She then ran out and gave the alarm on the floors below, where the girls lay asleep. Her testimony went to show that the girls could have been saved if steps had been taken to arouse them on the approach of danger.

Samuel Tenneck, of Salt Lake City, testified that he was a guest, and that no alarm had been given when he first discovered the fire.

Superintendent of Buildings MacGregor, in an interview yesterday, said he was sure the girls could have been saved had they been roused.

The testimony of one or two others, who were watchmen, contained nothing new.

Eight bodies still remain in the Morgue, of which four are not as yet identified. In the event of the remaining corpses not being removed before Sunday, they are to be interred by some temperance and religious societies in Calvary Cemetery. The intimation that a number of people had been killed and wounded was first sent to the hospital by Dr. Ruppaner, surgeon of the hotel, who was unremitting in his exertions to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. His conduct is highly praised by the hospital officers. The funeral of one of the victims, Mary McCabe, took place yesterday, her burial being at the expense of her only relative, a sister.

The housekeeper and cleaners' forewoman at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were examined before the Fire Marshal to-day. Both escaped narrowly in their night-dress, and heard cries of agony from the burning girls. One of the girls burned, Mary Connor, was a cousin of ex-Collector Tom Murphy.

The expenses of the funeral of the eleven victims, to-morrow, will be paid by the lessees of the hotel. The funeral services will be held at the Catholic Church, and the bodies interred in separate graves.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Coal Miners Threaten a Strike if Their Wages are Not Advanced—The Antietam Monument—Railroad Depots—Teachers' Association—Incorporation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—A Convention of Miners, composed of those who are working the coal mines around this city, and at Lincoln and other adjacent mines, in all about 300 persons, met here to-day, and, by a resolution, which passed the body unanimously, they agreed to demand an increase of 1 cent on the bushel for getting out coal. They are now receiving 4 cents, and the demand will, therefore, be for 5 cents per bushel. In case the proprietors refuse to accede to the demand, a resolution, which was also passed unanimously, declared a strike after next Thursday morning, giving that time for the proprietors to consider the proposition of the advance in wages. It is positively asserted that the proprietors will hold out against the strike, although large orders have lately been received for coal, so large that the mines were being worked to the fullest extent. The city trade has been fully supplied, and there is no prospect of an immediate coal-panic.

Governor Palmer received a memorial from the Committee to erect the Antietam monument, through the Hon. John Farnsworth to-day, in which the present condition of the monument is set forth. They represent that there are 1,400 unknown dead. As it is impossible to ascertain the exact quota of each State, the Committee have apportioned them equally among the States. This gives to Illinois 80, and, having 29 known dead, the number charged to this State is 109. According to the apportionment of the charter, the share of the expense assessed upon the State of Illinois is $7,804, and the Committee ask that the matter be brought before the Legislature at its approaching session, that an appropriation of this amount may be promptly secured.

The reports from the following railroads of their gross earnings have been received, and they have been classified by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners: Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, class A, two and one-half cents per mile; gross earnings, $777,128, for 77 28-100 miles; per mile, $10,062.51. Ohio & Mississippi, gross earnings, $1,250,563; miles in Illinois, 147½; per mile, $8,378.37; class B, three cents per mile.

The Illinois State Teachers' Association will meet for its nineteenth annual session at Springfield Dec. 25, 26 and 27. Besides the address of the President, J. B. Roberts, there will be various discussions, essays and addresses by prominent educators. The Hon. John French, Superintendent of Vermont, is among them; J. Dorman Steele, of New York, also. A number of Chicago names appear on the programme. Superintendent Pickard, Messrs. Wescott, Mahony, Willard, Woodard, Dr. Patton, Dr. C. H. Fowler, and D. S. Wenworth, of Cook County, are among those who have been assigned parts.

Applications for license to open books for the organization of the following companies have been filed with the Secretary of State, viz.: The Walheim, organized for acquiring a tract of land in Cook County for cemetery purposes, with a capital stock of $110,000. The Great Western Construction Company, with a capital stock of $800,000. The purpose of the organization of this company is the building of the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad. The name will be changed to the Chicago & Great Western Railway Company. The Brighton Distilling Company, of Chicago, with a capital stock of $100,000.

Musical Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Dec. 13.—A grand musical convention has been held in this city during the past week, which brought together some of the best musical talent in the State. It culminated to-night in a grand concert given in Union Hall, which was participated in by over two hundred singers. P. P. Bliss, of Chicago, waived the baton. The programme consisted of solos, choruses, quartets, &c., from the most eminent composers, the rendering of which far excelled the anticipations of the large and brilliant audience that greeted them.

Post Office Defaulter.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 13.—Thomas Sanderson, Deputy Postmaster of this city, was arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal, and taken to Cincinnati this evening, charged with being a defaulter. The amount is as yet unknown, though rumored to be between $3,000 and $5,000. His mother is a Postmistress.

DUBUQUE.

The Railroad Enterprises of Northern Iowa.

How Dubuque Capital and Enterprise Have Reconstructed the Railway Map.

The Situation and Progress of Lines Leading West and North.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1872.

Dubuque has fairly entered upon a new railroad era. Henceforth, more essentially than in the past, will it be worthy its title: "Key City of Iowa." More firmly and discreetly will it hold the key to unlock the stores of the ever-widening grain fields, and the silent forest homes of the north, bordering upon, or lying between, our two great boundary rivers. Its means for doing this are its system of railroads now being rapidly perfected. Of this system and the men who are developing it—their struggles and triumphs—I propose a swift review.

The merchants of Dubuque have always claimed the right to reap the first profit from sales of grain and other products, after these had left the hands of the farmers in the counties lying directly west and north of them, and when the Milwaukee system of railroads first threatened these rights, via the pass at St. Paul, our people began to grow restive and to devise plans for holding that which, by all rights of geographical position, they called their own. The same dangers were threatened by the Iowa railroads converging at the pass, at Clinton, reaching northward and cutting off their happy hunting-grounds on the west and south, and out of the purpose to avert these evils grew

THE DUBUQUE & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD.

This road, in the main, being the product of the energies of Dubuque capitalists, its merchants fondly hoped that it would enable them to retain their trade in the counties contiguous to it. In this they were disappointed. The reasons for this will soon appear.

Another railroad project, called the Eldora project, and to which Dubuque capital largely contributed, was what is now known as the

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

This road, it was thought, would also inure to the benefit of Dubuque merchants, but a transportation connection, subsequently effected with the Northwestern Road, entirely diverted the trade of a number of counties west from Dubuque, at the Ackley crossing. A few years later the Dubuque & Sioux City Road was leased in perpetuity to the Illinois Central Company, and from that time to the present have the merchants of Dubuque had "a hard road to travel."

Through all these years the project of a river line of railways, extending into Minnesota, was fostered, and ever and anon its immediate opening received hearty advocacy. Its necessity and its practicability were discussed in private parties, in public assemblies, and through the press, and finally took definite form by the incorporation of the

DUBUQUE & MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

This Company was incorporated Dec. 16, '67. Its Board of Directors were Hon. E. H. Williams, of Clermont; Amos Pearsol, and J. H. Merrill, of McGregor; R. B. Mason, of Chicago; and J. K. Graves, H. L. Stout, and Platt Smith, of Dubuque.

Under direction of this Company, J. E. Ainsworth, its chief engineer, made a reconnoissance of the route proposed, and reported his observations. These fully established the feasibility of the route, but that faith which tunnels, if it does not remove, mountains, had not then fully matured on the bottom-lands of Dubuque, and so the enterprise there rested.

Meanwhile the merchants and the press of Dubuque kept up a vigorous protest against the discriminations in railroad tariff practiced [...] Central Company, but the Central [...] its business, modifying its [...] kept right on as [...] its own interests dictated. [...] rates of tariff only as [...] press of Dubuque. But the merchants and the [...] the war onto [...] did more than protest; they [...] '69, and the floor of the House in the winter of [...] won victory in securing the passage of an act prohibiting discrimination, but this pet child was strangled in the Chamber.

The press of Dubuque, I have said, was active in this long fight against railroad monopoly. The *Herald* was particularly vigorous and instant in its advocacy of the people's interests. A series of articles from the strong pen of D. A. Mahoney, the old-time editor of the *Herald*, was published in its columns, and subsequently republished in pamphlet form, and widely circulated. These articles were a very exhaustive argument in favor of the proposed Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad.

The year of grace, 1870, opened hopefully for Dubuque. A happy combination of circumstances was gradually bringing a

NEW BODY OF MEN TO THE FRONT.

A dozen or more of our merchants, aided by professional and other business men, had matured a plan for building the river road. They laid down a stock subscription basis. The preliminary skirmishing, the half-secret, half-open overtures made to different capitalists and corporations to "take hold with us," would, in reviewal, far exceed the prescribed limits of this article. Suffice it to say that, on the afternoon of Oct. 18, of that year, about a score of our solid men repaired, with picks, and spades, and corkscrews, to Eagle Point, on the river bank, by the northern limits of the city. The policy of this precipitate movement was warmly discussed and severely criticised. A very prudent citizen said: "Let us wait until we have secured more subscriptions; of the $200,000 fixed upon we have but a small portion yet subscribed."

To these cautionary councils the Napoleonic J. K. Graves—now the honored President of four roads—replied:

"Let us break the soil. Let us prove to the citizens of Dubuque that we mean to build this road. Let us make a beginning—that's what the people want to see, and then your subscriptions will come down easier. The people have heard this discussed as a *proposition*, till they are weary of it. What is needed now is *action*."

This settled the question. The determined spirit took.

"Spades to the front!" rang out over the cold waters of the Mississippi, and Wm. Andrew, a prominent hardware merchant, got his coat off first and turned the first sod. Then followed a lively throwing up of earth along the entire line for a half an hour or so, and the

CHICAGO, DUBUQUE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD

enterprise was inaugurated. Boards of Directors and officers were chosen; Peter Kiene, Jr.—present Secretary of the road—was appointed to circulate the stock subscription book. The little differences then existing between the prospective managers of the Upper and the Lower roads were happily closed up, their interests combined, and the

CHICAGO, CLINTON & DUBUQUE RAILROAD

became a fixed fact. (I have said the little differences between the prospective managers of this road were happily closed up. And so they were, sufficiently to allow the work to progress, but a few parties to the differences hugged the mantle of dissatisfaction about them, and their grievances are occasionally heard in the Courts to-day.) Mr. J. A. Rhomberg, now Vice President of both roads, an energetic, untiring worker in these river railroad enterprises from the first, became Superintendent of the Construction Company of both roads; Mr. Fred. L. Massey, Secretary, and C. H. McArthur, Treasurer. All the machinery of construction was put in rapid motion, and has been kept running to the present time. Chief Engineer Cruisus and corps was sent down over the proposed line of the Lower road to complete the survey; Mr. George Young, a man of large experience in the difficult duties of the position, that of securing rights of way, was put into the field, Mr. S. A. Wolcott, long-time train-master on the Central, was engaged to take immediate charge of the construction trains. In the meantime, as the man best fitted for the delicate task, Mr. J. K. Graves was commissioned to visit Mr. J. F. Joy, railroad capitalist, of Michigan, to solicit aid. His mission there, like all those he has accepted since, was a brilliant success. Whatever doubts and fears others may have entertained, neither Mr. Graves or Mr. Rhomberg exhibited the slightest misgivings in regard to the ultimate, full-rounded success of our river railroads. They have met their full share of opposition in extending their lines, both from private parties and corporations. Injunctions have been showered down before them from the Bench, and fiery bolts have been hurled at them from the Bar, but they have never deviated from their course, nor tarried. Mr. Graves, as President of the Company, met his most formidable opponent in the combined attempts of the Milwaukee, the Northwestern and Midland Companies to block the C., C. & D. below Sabula. Injunctions were served, but Mr. Graves gave indemnifying bonds and the army of construction was kept on its course toward Clinton. The opposition claimed exclusive rights to the land available for tracks by the river banks, but the young hero coming down from Dubuque anticipated every move of the enemy. From the united testimony of his own and the enemy's engineers, he ascertained that much of the land in question lay between high and low water mark,—ground which by legislative act has been dedicated to public use,—and he went forward condemning and grading. The enemy was dumb-founded at the audacious bearing of the new railroad operator, and one morning, while yet the injunction was in as much force as it was possible to be, though the C. C. & D. construction force was pushing on the work with renewed vigor, just as though injunctions had never been thought of, he telegraphed to Graves to know what he meant by keeping his men at work. This characteristic reply was sent back:

"I mean to build this road through to Clinton, and I shall not be stopped. If I am impeded, I shall demand of the Governor a company of troops to protect my men."

The result of this war proved that this courageous bearing was in no sense fool-hardy. Mr. Graves won a complete, a crushing victory before the courts—before it came up for examination, in fact. The opposition withdrew, and compromises which did not prejudice the interests of the new road were effected.

And thus the work went forward. The iron was laid on the C., D. & M., and as each succeeding town on the line was reached, a general jollification was had, and on the 8th day of May of the present year a grand celebration of the event of the "iron wedding" of the two cities was had at Lansing, ninety-six miles north of Dubuque.

The Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Road was completed to the junction of the Sabula Road, a transportation connection of a temporary character formed with this and the Northwestern Road, and, as many of the readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember, the citizens of Chicago were singularly impressed with the appearance of gaping crowds of Dubuque merchants on the streets of their own rebuilded city, on Tuesday, the 26th ult.

Now, if the reader will gather about him all the railroad maps of Iowa which had been published in the last ten years, select the best one, study it until he becomes utterly confused and humiliated by the rude violence it has practiced upon the geography and typography of our beautiful State, and then burn the entire lot, and with us take the morning train at Dubuque going south, and then again going north, we will point out to him, if indeed there were need of it, some pleasant features peculiar to our river roads. Going south, we run for about two-thirds of a mile on the track of the Dubuque & Sioux City Road. But this is only a temporary arrangement. Leaving the Central's track, where that track bears west from the river, we strike on the firmest bed road in the State. Nature, with wonderful prescience, has left a well-worn bench along by the river bank, forming a natural road-bed most of the way. And then at convenient distances she has deposited gravel pits all along the track, gravel which tamps almost as solid as rock.

These two important features are common to both the lower and upper roads. We reach Clinton in good season for dinner, and free from dust—that disagreeable feature of the roads of the interior. This road is graded most of the way to Burlington, and before December 12, 1873, will be completed to St. Louis.

Leaving the depot in Dubuque in the morning for St. Paul, we set out on the road of lightest grade of any in Iowa. Over this a single engine will draw the heaviest train. In passing through the company's yard we see a series of machine-shops, the most extensive and best arranged to be found in the West. At Eagle Point we stop for water running from the bluff—a natural spring. These have all been considerately set at convenient distances all along this road, and every one of them, the President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, who passed over this road, last summer, declared was "worth ten thousand dollars." And the scenery—but it can hardly be necessary to remind the readers of THE TRIBUNE of the scenery of the Upper Mississippi.

At the Turkey River crossing, twenty-seven miles north from Dubuque, we leave on the left the

TURKEY VALLEY BRANCH,

graded to a point near Fayette, where it will intersect, and connect with the

IOWA & PACIFIC ROAD,

which traverses the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri *via* Fort Dodge, and down the Maple Valley. This road is graded over most of its course, and is expected to be in running order within a twelve-month from date. This, as a competing line with the Dubuque & Sioux City Road, our merchants will thoroughly appreciate. Its construction is in the same hands as the C., D. & M. Road, which has just completed its connections and side tracks at La Crescent, opposite La Crosse. The C., D. & M. Company has affected transportation connection with the

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD,

and is receiving from thirty to fifty cars of freight from that road per day. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company will have completed their round [...] Winona to La Crescent, and thus an unbroken line by rail given between St. Paul and Clinton, along the west bank of the Mississippi.

The C., D. & M. Trunk Road, crossing the river at La Crosse on the new bridge to be built, with transportation connection with the M. & St. P. and C. & N. W. Roads to Tomah, will then intersect the

WISCONSIN VALLEY ROAD.

This branch line, opening up as it will the pine regions of Wisconsin, will be the most important to the C., D. & M. Road. This road is all ready for the iron between Tomah and Grand Rapids, a distance of 45 miles. The rails will be laid early in the spring. Our lumber merchants who control large tracts of Wisconsin pine lands will find the Wisconsin Valley Road connection with the C., D., & M. Line of great value, especially in the low water seasons. The importance to Dubuque of these Minnesota and Wisconsin feeders to our Trunk Line of railway, feeders which will be constantly extending and multiplying, can hardly be over-estimated.

OTHER ROADS IN PROSPECT.

In addition to the roads mentioned in the foregoing, we have in near prospect a line east to Monroe which will pierce the very heart of the Wisconsin lead region. Another is projected from Dubuque southwest to Maquoketa, in Jackson County, which will also bring to our merchants the trade from a large tract of the most productive portion of our State. That portion of the

DUBUQUE & MONROE ROAD

lying between Monroe and Shullsburg will, in all probability, be completed within the next 18 months, and extended to Dubuque within the next two years.

With its system of railroads, already so largely developed, so much in near prospect, is it any wonder Dubuque is jubilant? The rolling stock of the C., D. & M. Road already comprises 13 locomotives, 7 passenger coaches, 2 sleeping cars, 4 baggage, and 500 freight cars. Should Dubuque be reproved for indulging a bit of pride?

I have said these grand railroad enterprises projected, and thus far prosecuted, by Dubuque men, have suffered no delay in construction since that auspicious October day, 1870, when the turf was first broken at Eagle Point. This statement may, to some, read better if qualified. It is a fact which will hardly be disputed, that no railroad company in the country, inaugurated under circumstances so difficult to control, has ever met its money obligations more promptly than has the C., D. & M. The dark fall days of the Presidential campaign cast their shadows along the banks of the Mississippi, and our railroad construction force temporarily felt their chill, but when the air was at its "bluest," President Graves, with firm faith that Boston, as well as Providence, "helps those who help themselves," gathered up his maps, his sketch books, his statistics, and went down to the city by the sea. He proved to the capitalists of Boston that the C., D. & M Railroad had opened up a field which was one of the very best for them to enter, and returned in a few days with a million dollars at his back.

I have thus swiftly sketched the rise and progress of Dubuque's system of railroads. Am I not right in the assertion that Dubuque has fairly entered upon a new railroad era? VESTER.

Curious Investigation by M. Dufour.

Some interesting as well as curious investigations have been made by M. Dufour, as to the rate of growth of the nails. Among the results thus arrived at appears the fact that the nails of the little fingers grow more slowly than those of the other fingers and the thumbs, the difference being about one-ninth. The mean rate of these—excluding the little fingers—is about the hundredth part of an inch in ten days. The rate of growth on the thumbs is apparently greater than that on the six longer fingers. The nails grow at about the same rate on both hands. The rate of growth is not constant throughout the length of the nail, it being greater near the base. The substance of the thumb nail advances equally throughout its breadth. The rate of nail-growth in an individual at intervals of several years shows sensible differences.

WASHINGTON.

Horace Greeley's Memory—A Journalistic Analysis of the Man.

His Place in Fame—Anecdotes and Points—Tribute to the Defeated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1872.

GREELEY'S PROBABLE FAME.

At this time, there seems to be some organized effort to collect all that bears upon Horace Greeley's career, and the incident of his death is still overshadowing in this Capital.

The rank of great office will always supersede the greatness of greater men in private station; and when other men passed up to the Presidency, the greater Captain was subordinate and subject to power, and so must stand relatively in superficial history. To aim at the sceptre and miss it, and then return to one's broom, has often been the fate of the real Kings of men, but posterity in bulk is a great gulled constituency. It still believes that Washington's behavior on the subject of the little hatchet was the making of him, and leaves the past, generally speaking, to its own jury and verdict. Greeley was a beaten man for the Presidency; he was ambitious of that office because he considered it a place of greater influence, usefulness, and majesty, than his own bench; and so it might have been for a man of his wide knowledge, wide acquaintance, and extraordinary popularity. He probably knew this country from its seedlings and traditions out to its vaguely-revealed desert interior, more fully and recently than any being amongst us,—soldier, or traveller, or head of department, because he was the editor of the era, to whom all its vagrancy and exploit came earliest to report. With this knowledge, he might well have mistaken himself for a man of administration also, and yearned to cleanse the country of the oppressions he knew to be, and to correct it of errors which prevailed by their audacity or men's obtuseness. But he lost that prize of authority, and lapsed to citizenship again, so that what is sometimes called the vulgar world will lose him more and more as the country fills up and events multiply. To his profession, however, he will always be dear, and the scholarship of history will often look beneath the visible currents of pageantry to raise his effigy.

HIS ENCOURAGEMENT.

I knew Mr. Greeley but a little, and that chiefly as one of the first and most hearty encouragers I ever had. Amongst his endowments for the gratitude of his day and generation, nothing stands out more nobly than his constant indorsements of the better efforts of the people. He was a gigantic bull in the intellectual and commercial stock market,—the editorial Vanderbilt,—ready to bet that a thing would succeed; that it must pan out well; that it had merit in it and must go. *Ca ira* might have been his motto. The whole country is covered over with monuments of his faith. McCormick's reapers buzz his praises as they shear the harvest-fields. He told Mayor Joseph Medill to go to Chicago and wait there, and this vindicates the wise advice to "Go West." I met Adolph Sutro, the tunnel-maker of Nevada, the other day,—a man who is paying out from $30,000 to $50,000 a month in wages, and who, if he succeeds, will have revolutionized silver-mining in this country, and he said: "Ah! I have lost my friend! Everybody was laughing at me, and it looked dark ahead, when Horace Greeley spent a whole day reading my book. He asked no questions what public opinion had to say about it. He said: 'That is a great project, and I believe in you!'"

I can say, in the manner, that when I returned from a long absence in Europe, and moved into what was then that most uncharitable den, New York journalism, Mr. Greeley read a rather loose story of my composition, and sent me word, through Charley Halpine, to keep at the same business. When I wrote for awhile upon the *Tribune*, and the majority of the squabs around the office were profoundly moved at the temerity of a new man venturing to appear there, Greeley gave my work his signet more than once; and, during the last campaign, wherein I never saw him nor addressed him, he picked out of another paper a little song anonymously sent there by me, and had very nearly spoiled me for life by convincing me that I might have been a poet. There is nothing more refreshing than the unsolicited commendation of the great upon the lesser,—the watchful magnanimity which ranges the whole field to say to the struggling vines and settings: "There is growth in you!" And, in wonderful contrast to Greeley's width and warmth of encouragement where he had all the power, was the stinted and parsimonious welcome of many of the chaps around him. To form a mutual admiration society in the New York *Tribune* was second nature, and, indeed, in small-fry newspaper-circles in New York generally. After the war, the war-correspondents came in from the field, and drowned out most of these young chirps. The newspapers of New York City are generally furnished with news and opinions by people from other places.

HIS JUSTICE.

Mr. Greeley's justice within his office has been impeached by people employed there. He was a man who refused to be bored, and, as the *Tribune* was often supplied with people who followed the presumptions of the paper too literally, and wore their hair long, and talked wise nonsense, Greeley got, after awhile, to be on generally bad terms with his own young men. He avoided beginners there, and people who were of a gushing and sprout-like nature. How could he have gratified the vanity of such and filled the measure of his great career? But to masculine beings who ate strong meat, like Richardson, Ripley, Reid, and Meeker, he was a colleague when he chose to be; and, to the great world of attendants, the constituency of the journal, he was patient and inquisitive. Newspaper-men are, as a general rule, the best men to each other in the world; generous, gregarious, and boyish; but, in work-times, it is a very practical school, and the writer who hoists his jib and sails in for a compliment every day, saying: "Did you read my article on the adaptability of beans as a motive-power?" is a preposterous bore. Hence, we hear a great deal of soft impeachment of Greeley's sourness and injustice.

HIS GENTILITY.

He was not a gentleman in the delicate sense, for he had too much to do; but he had a good deal of the real attachment which Dickens affects for *outre* people: scapegraces, brilliant fellows without stability, and people who are never worthless and yet always shiftless. Of these, Halpine was an extraordinary instance. He was a splendid type of Lever's Irishman, without deep feelings or fixed principles, but with talents, humor, facility, and a beaming face. Greeley "carried him" for years, helped elect him to a position where he could have saved $200,000, and at last had the office saved for his family's advantage after the man died. I called Mr. Greeley's attention to this one day, and he said, to my surprise:

"I never saw a fellow who had so little idea that there could be such things as principles in this life as Halpine!"

"You appeared to believe in him, Mr. Greeley?"

"Oh! no. It wasn't that. He wouldn't let me believe in him. I took the same interest in him that I would in a delightful heathen. He was enough of a care to make me attached to him, and enough of a pleasure to pay me back with interest. When Charley Halpine died, there seemed to be no boys left for me to play with."

HIS COURTESY.

The frequent injustice of Greeley's demeanor to persons in his service has been much made of, but, in the sweep of a large career, it is too much to expect the perpetual courtesy of a dancing-master. I was reading an old copy of Wilkinson's Memoirs recently, and I came across this anecdote, new to me, of General Washington, derived both from Generals St. Clair and Hamilton:

"The army was encamped at some point on the Raritan River, in New Jersey, and the General-in-Chief was just mounting his horse to visit his advanced post, when he recollected a letter he had recently received from the British commander, which it occurred to him he might have occasion for whilst at the lines. He called to Colonel Hamilton, and requested him to 'hand the letter to him.' The Colonel returned to the office, but, not being able to place his hand on it, reported that 'It was mislaid.' The General replied: 'I must have it!' Search was again made, without effect; and Colonel Hamilton, returning, repeated that the letter had been mislaid, and expressed his sorrow at not being 'able to find it.' The General rejoined, with warmth: 'Sir, you shall find it!' Hamilton was astonished, but replied promptly: 'I shall find it, sir, but must let you know that, in addressing me, you do not speak to a menial.' Colonel Hamilton retired from headquarters, and, when he was called to the Portfolio of the Treasury, said: 'I had no more expectation of office than I had of being appointed Pope's Nuncio.'"

Now, substitute Horace Greeley for Washington in the above, and you have the counterpart of half a dozen stories which prevail as to his roughness to individuals. He left no man worse for his having lived. Like Richelieu, he might say: "My art was Justice!" A live, real man is not marred, but made computable and plain to posterity, by his occasional aberrations. The great trouble with Washington's character is, that there is too little anecdote about him. He is always up and dressed, and grim for history. The colt element in Greeley must always stand out clearly in any estimate of him,—that lusty excess of health which took the road of busy labor, instead of flinging up its heels in the pasture-field.

HIS RIVALS IN THE PRESS.

I met Henry J. Raymond in the lines in front of the City of Richmond, in the summer of 1862. It was at Michie's farm-house, where I was provided with a bed, which I offered to share with him. There we laid awake several nights, and he gave me freely his opinions upon Greeley and Bennett, neither of whom he liked. It was the dislike of mutual avocation, which can be found, to a certain degree, in any business, and particularly in the professions. I have always had, more or less, a distrust for one influential man's opinion of another in the same district of life or country. In the rigor of performance and feeling, we are never wholly just to that which is in daily friction with us. Over the grave the better judgment of retrospective springs up, and Thurlow Weed walks by the pall of Greeley, as he may expect a reconsidering enemy to do a like justice to his own memory. We are worth to the world that which we have done in it, and Greeley's need of encomium is unusually, even touchingly, large and generous. What a scourge might he not have been, occupying, as he did, the daily domain of thought, criticisms, and news-giving. It is a fearful power, this gun-mastership of the deck, this non-elected magistracy of the journal. He never slackened fire upon the mean and injurious; and if, in the discussion of some topics, he passed from the theme to the opponent, that is the course of all earnestness. A little uncharity is the spice of the world. When a man says: 'You lie, villain; you lie!' he is right up and honest about it. What a flat, stale, and unprofitable press it would be if nobody should make a face at the editor over the way!

THE THREE EDITORS.

The three papers which Raymond, Greeley, and Bennett edited, have been put side by side in public comparison, as if they were the peers of each other, and led the profession. Mr. Raymond was not the equal of the other two, either in influence or in administration. He lacked their singleness of purpose and conscious influence upon his age, and the soft and luxurious side of life drew him from his seat. He told me, in 1861, that he was tired of the newspaper, and wanted more of public life. Mr. Bennett was the great materialist editor,—the miner, shipper, and weaver of the news. To his vast conception of the newspaper, the globe revolved and the stars appeared as news matter, and no more. Shipwrecks, a comet, the conflict of nations, everything was created for his use. To him, the newspaper was a mighty ear, wide open to listen to the tread of events and repeat them indiscriminately. Greeley was the mind in the news, sometimes unwilling that the news itself should appear in competition with his purpose. Between these two, Mr. Raymond built up a paper softening the savagery of the news and the vigor of discussion, and highly entertaining to people with nerves, who did not see the use of so much enterprise or so much earnestness. Mr. Raymond was an unusually affable and cordial man, with the graces rather than the braces of character; but all the fuss that his unworthy successors are making about their fidelity to the Republican party is aimed at people who do not recollect how Raymond bolted as early as 1866, and the New York *Tribune* got any temporary profits that might have resulted from his failure. Mr. Raymond was a writer of grace, without identity or marked individuality. He was slow to offend, because very sensitive himself; and, although he was a very successful man, he never appeared to me to have a great nature, the gravity and impact of which could make one feel that something had stirred abroad.

GREELEY'S PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

The point that was often made against Greeley during the last campaign was, that he could not take care of his own affairs. The same has always been said of the greatest men. William Pitt died in debt fifty thousand pounds sterling. Richard Cobden nearly impoverished himself in the Free-Trade contest; Washington's property depreciated steadily until the end; Jefferson's latter days were harassed with pecuniary difficulties; and Robert Morris, who could save the credit of his country, lived in a debtors' jail many years, the victim of his public spirit. When great general purposes absorb a whole career, personal thrift suffers by the devotion. Had Mr. Greeley accepted a present of $100,000 from the liberated slaves for his labors in their behalf, probably he would have lost the imputation upon his business-habits. It is as natural for one wholly intent upon accomplishing his ideas to give away his money as to give away his labor. Had Mr. Greeley lost control of his newspaper at any period while he held it by the precarious possession of a very small portion of the stock, the criticism upon his business capacity might apply; but he knew his strength, and, although virtually a mere employe, he was as indispensable as any man can be in this world.

AS PRESIDENT.

As a President, had he been elected, his administration would have vindicated his supporters for the manner of it, and his death was but an irrelevant cordial to his healthy and driving public and private life. He would have given this Government the impress of a large and manly nature, pure enough to have lived without indulgences, and to have come to its Magistracy by the most signal and exceptionable kind of promotion ever seen in our politics, that of professional merit promoted over all the grades of parliamentarians and portfolio people. The dishonesty which is growing to be the rule of our public and commercial life would have been repelled before that discriminate editorial eye which could deal with the day's events like the news of the night, rejecting the chaff from the wheat. A moral intonation would have passed throughout the land, and the man's one term would have been a new starting point in our politics.

DEFEAT.

He fell upon evil times. The coalition at his nomination inspired distrust amongst timid people, and they stoned him like Stephen, with the vulgar missiles of cartoons and all the bludgeonry of commercial politics. When he was beaten, the devil headed a torchlight-procession.

Spent and gasping in all the fibres of the great, o'er-burdened nature, he turned from the disasters of the campaign to the familiar associations of his family and wife. The roof-tree was broken. The hearth was cold. God pity him who has made the good fight, and lost his chimney-corner as well as the battle!

FINIS.

But this can be said over his grave more truly than over the graves of many Presidents and conquerors:

"Here lies a great public man. He was an engine of his period. His life was ever busy, and for the good not only of the greatest number, but of all. All at some time felt the strength and use of him. The injury that any did him in the formidable period of his energy, all hastened to atone at his grave. For the weakness that he may have had, they shed tears of joy; the pride of his strength they remembered, and said: 'Who can take his place?'"

GATH.

Blood as Diet.

Attention having been drawn by Professor Panum, of the University of Copenhagen, to the amount of nutritious matter contained in blood and usually entirely lost, Dr. Neilsen of that city has been endeavoring to solve the problem of using blood in forms suitable for food, and at the same time capable of preservation, namely: First, as sausages, puddings, and cakes—being mixed with fat, meal, sugar, salt, and a few spices—to serve as a much cheaper compensation or substitute for meat, and intended more especially for the use of the poorer classes; and, second, as blood-chocolate, more especially suitable to be used in hospitals, as well as otherwise in medical practice, in which latter form it has been recommended by Professor Panum, at a meeting of physicians at Copenhagen, and is now being employed in some of the hospitals of that city.

—The Atchison *Champion* has the particulars of the killing of Napoleon Brown, better known as "Nip" Brown, by one Thomas Butler, both residing in the vicinity of DeKalb, Mo. Both of them were desperate characters, and both have been in many fierce encounters when knives and pistols were freely used.

LONDON.

Brutality in the Aristocratic Public Schools of England.

The Dangers of Fire—A Piratical Publisher—Walt Whitman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

BRUTALITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The great endowed public schools of England, which still remain in the hands of the aristocracy, are behind the poorest of the day-schools in one part of their moral training. The old brutal spirit which led Dukes and Earls to pay men to maim each other in their presence,—the spirit which caused Prime Ministers to visit cock-fights, and made bull and bear-baiting the favorite rural sport, still rules at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and one or two other educational foundations. Boys are still stripped and flogged, and, what is very much worse, are, at some of the schools, allowed, and even encouraged, to bully and beat each other. A gross case has just come to light,—gross in itself, but by no means exceptional; and, while the better part of society cries shame against the authors, the school itself defies public opinion, and is furious at the disapprobation excited. At Winchester, as at some other schools, the Prefects, or Monitors, have the power of thrashing a boy, to an extent limited only by their own bad temper, for the most trifling offences against their rules or mistakes of their orders. It appears that there is at Winchester a system of slang, just as there is in the thieves' kitchen. Various objects have their slang names, and every now and then the Monitors "examine" the other boys in this rubbish. The other day, one of the bigger boys refused to be examined, whereupon the Monitors held a meeting, and decided that, by refusing to come, he had defied their authority, and must be thrashed, or, as it is called, "tunded." He appealed to the Head Master, who said he must submit, and he was "tunded." Now, a Prefect's "tunding" is the most dreadful punishment imaginable, and hurts far more than any master's flogging. The instrument is a ground-ash stick—from the seasoning it receives, tough as whalebone, and from three to four feet long. Fifteen cuts from such a weapon will leave the shoulders—it is given across the shoulder-blades—so sore that the strongest boy will not be able to bear the hand passed roughly over the injured parts for at least a week after without flinching. Now, this boy received thirty cuts,—five ground-ashes being broken over his shoulders! A gentleman named Maude, who was at the school five years, wrote to the Head-Master on the subject. Mr. Maude says: "As his reply was private I cannot publish it. But this I think I am liberty to state, that he thought the punishment excessive, and the Prefects wrong in their decision. But what is done? Was the Prefect who gave such a 'tunding' expelled, and those who sided with him punished as they deserved? Not a bit of it. The Prefect was merely to apologize,—to say he was sorry for an act which was authorized by the rules of the school, which perhaps has occurred since, and certainly will occur again, unless this power is forever taken from the hands of boys, who are certain to abuse it. I was at Winchester five years, and remember scores of these 'tundings,' though none so gross as this. I cannot call to mind one that, if not wholly undeserved, was not far in excess of the offence."

Forty juniors have been thrashed at Winchester in one day by the master, and it is stated that as many as a hundred lickings have been administered by the Prefects this autumn. "A Radical Whykehamist" asks us to imagine the sequel to a course of "trouncing" and "spanking." "A boy," he says, "who has been thrashed more or less since he was 10, on attaining to the sixth form, is promptly invested with the power and 'ground-ash' of a Prefect. Can he, in nine cases out of ten, be anything but a bully? Ground down to the most degrading duties since he was quite a child, he finds, after years of servitude, that he has almost unlimited power to do as he likes. There are few who fail to take advantage of it. The whole system is as obnoxious to society as it is unjust to the boy." "An inquirer," who announces himself as a Tory of the deepest dye, describes his own service under a Monitor who invented a pair of thumbscrews and used his invention freely on the fags. He had also a weakness for borrowing money from them, and reminding him of it led indirectly to disagreeable consequences. "An Old Wykehamist" avers that he has seen such wanton brutality as would in after life consign the perpetrator to a prison cell, while many is the boy who leaves school blasted in the eyes of his fellows by the utter inhumanity of his nature.

One correspondent says that one of the Winchester Prefects (or Monitors) owned to him that the proceeding was a mistake. Nevertheless: "Soon after this, my firend, the Prefect, retired to a fine old wood hard by, whence he returned with what I took to be a bundle of walking-sticks. I was mistaken. Instead of walking-sticks, they were what you call implements of torture, but, according to my friend, the Prefect, 'only awfully jolly ground-ashes;' and with these he returned to Winchester."

It cannot be too frequently said that the system brutalizes both those who inflict and those upon whom it is inflicted. It inspires its victims, when their turn comes, with a desire to make others smart for the injuries they received when they were unable to resist, and it teaches those who administer punishment—at a time of life when principles are becoming fixed and character formed—to take pleasure in inflicting pain, and to become cruel and cowardly men.

THE DANGERS OF FIRE.

The great fire in Boston again leads to discussion upon the condition of buildings in London. Summarizing the opinions of the best authorities, I may state that their observation and experiments show that, in all the great fires here, the floors which proved themselves almost fire-proof were those constructed of light iron joists about two feet apart, filled in with plaster of Paris, or with ordinary brick or tile arches, with the undersides plastered and the tops covered with cement or tile flooring; these only failed by the failure of the unprotected iron supports beneath them. Generally it was evident that good plaster work, either in walls or ceilings, invariably, in a great measure, was fire-proof; and that stone and iron construction without such protection was not only useless, but much more dangerous than good sound wood beams and posts, brickwork of every description, and good wood floors, well pugged and protected by plastered ceilings. What is essentially desired is, that, in great store warehouses, the space of each section of the building should be divided by good brick walls into as small divisions as possible, compatible with the absolute requirements of the building,—each shut off by double iron doors; that stone should be used in floors and staircases nowhere except where solidly supported at each end and protected by plaster; that iron girders should be laid loose in the walls so as to allow for expansion, and that these, together with all iron supports, should be encased and protected with plaster.

A PIRATE!—A PIRATE!

Every American author with a fig-leaf of reputation is persecuted and fleeced by one London publisher at least. He may escape the tender mercies of "the trade" as a body, but he must reckon well with this particular man. Wherever the rights and the courtesies of authorship are recognized, the name of Mr. Holton, of Piccadilly, is held in disesteem. What American writer has not been a sufferer by him?

Mr. Holten evidently commenced business with the resolve that he would have as few direct dealings with authors as possible. Authors, in his philosophy, were made for publishers to live upon. It is a work of responsibility, requiring judgment, literary knowledge, and enterprise, to take the manuscript-sheets from a writer, to examine them, and to decide whether or not they are good and likely to be popular. There are losses as well as gains. The cleverest "reader" makes mistakes sometimes. The warehouses of the publishers groan with such miscalculations. On the other hand, when the taste has not erred, when the book catches the interest of the world, the reward is abundant as it is honorable. Mr. Holten knows nothing of all this. He is one of the camp-followers of the publishing army. He comes in with the birds of prey. He profits without risk, and is careless of the contempt and the disgust with which his victims regard him. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will one day get into the fangs of the law. He has been very close two or three times. Why did not "Mark Twain" prosecute him when he scraped a number of articles together, written, several of them by other people, and published them as by "Mark Twain?" The apologies of this publisher are so Pecksniffian that they make the original offence the worse. His treatment of Mr. H. M. Stanley is the last now being exposed, but Mr. Holten braves it all out. Immediately after Mr. Stanley reached London, Holten gathered up all the letters Stanley had written, and, without any consultation with the author, published them in a book under the title of "The Finding of Livingstone; By Henry M. Stanley,"—thus conveying the impression that this was Mr. Stanley's own book. What is Holten's defence? "It was done," he says, "with the view of preserving these letters in a collected form for readers who may desire to compare the earliest with the latest narrative, and for readers who can spare a few shillings for a new book when they cannot afford a guinea." Not a word about the trick of the title; not a syllable respecting any compensation to the author whose labors were supplying this publishing pirate with his miserable profits. But is that all? Not a bit of it. Mr. Holten had more of the vulture work to get through. His scent detected carrion, and he hurried to it. Mr. Stanley, for reasons of his own, with which the public has nothing to do, had not entertained the world with the details of his private history. He has said nothing about his grandmother's snuff-box, or his sisters' precocity. He claims to be a naturalized American citizen, and the rest is his own business. But Mr. Holten exclaims, "Oh, dear, no! That's my business. I can make some dollars out of it." And so he goes off to Wales, and worries and cross-examines some humble people there, who only want to be let alone, and then advertises the "Story of Mr. Stanley's Early Life," couching the announcement in terms which imply that the book brought out is with Mr. Stanley's own cognizance. The book is wretchedly done. It professes to give details of Mr. Stanley's parentage, and it does so in the most offensive way imaginable. Statements which no one of feeling would publish, however authentic, are published on the merest hearsay village tittle-tattle. Let us hope that this Piccadilly pirate will one day meet with his match.

THE WALT WHITMAN DELUSION.

A dozen, perhaps a score, of intelligent persons in this country regard Walt Whitman as a poet. The rest think his productions beneath any notice, whatsoever. I certainly am unable to appreciate him, or even to comprehend the admiration of his friends, but give him the benefit that is his. Here is a piece of criticism just written upon him, by one of the most thoughtful and refined of European writers, Mr. William Michael Rossetti. Mr. Rossetti says:

"Mr. Whitman appears to me to be far the greatest poet that America has produced, and great among the poets of any age or country. This, however, would not be an appropriate place in which to enlarge upon his powers or his career, and I shall, therefore, confine myself to a few words regarding his relation to the Humorous in poetry. In this respect, there is little to be said, save in a negative sense. The only piece of his that can in any way be termed humorous, is the one here extracted, and even this has more of a grim, grotesque suggestiveness than of humor, properly so-called. In fact, the absence of humor from the writings of Whitman—treating, as he does, of every possible aspect of life, work, scene, and association, in America,—is a noticeable point, and may even be said to argue one limitation in his enormously capacious and sympathetic mind, and in his faculty for expressing the actualities (to what, in other regards, he is so intensely responsive) of modern life. And it may be added that Americans, generally, whether writers or others, have a peculiar readiness in seizing, and in realizing in words, anything amenable to the faculties of humor, wit, or (perhaps more especially) whim and ridicule. The reason for Whitman's deficiency may be, that to him nothing is common or unclean. Accepting, as he does, every fact of life and of circumstance, oddity is not to him so odd as to be worth 'showing up' from that point of view, nor absurdity deserving of castigation or introspection, but simply of notice and appraisement. He observes these among a myriad of other phenomena, understands them for what they are worth to him, and passes. He does not turn on (if I may use such an expression) any special part of his mind to take cognizance of these special qualities and appearances in man; but he rates them, along with all other material, by his perceptive power as a whole. They have their place in the show, and he has his place as spectator of it, and does not care to change that place for the sake of observing these particulars more closely, or with a greater amount of fellow-feeling or distaste. Whatever may be the true explanation of the want of humorous turn in Whitman, this deficiency is, I think, one of the reasons why his writings raise so much dislike and opposition. He says a number of things that people consider out-of-the-way, and, finding that he either does not consider them out-of-the-way at all, or has not a humorous relish for them as such, readers detect a certain lack of *rapprochement* between the author and themselves, and resent it accordingly.

VETERINARY SURGERY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The almost entire absence of properly-qualified Veterinary Surgeons throughout the country, and the enormous damages resulting from the ravages of disease, have made it imperative on the stock-raising community to adopt means to make themselves acquainted with the laws governing the health of domestic animals, and with the maladies that threaten their flocks and herds. Hitherto almost nothing has been done in the way of affording agricultural students instruction in the only department of knowledge that can be of service in warding off or curing the diseases of domestic animals; and only lately have the leading spirits amongst the stock-raisers of the country taken the necessity for Veterinary instruction at our Agricultural Colleges into consideration.

The first National Convention of Short-Horn Breeders of the United States and Canada assembled in the City of Indianapolis, Nov. 27, having for its object the consideration of questions relating to the general interests of the breeders of the country. This Convention, which was a Mass Convention, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The General Government of the United States has made large and liberal appropriations to the respective States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges; and

WHEREAS, The live-stock interest of the country is of vast and growing importance, and entitled to its just share of such appropriations, with other agricultural interests; and

WHEREAS, Comparatively little is known of the diseases of domestic animals, and their treatment and cure; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the breeders of Short-Horns, recommend the establishment of an efficient Professorship of Veterinary Practice in each Agricultural College; and that said Professorship receive a liberal endowment from the College fund.

Resolved, That we invite the breeders of horses and other domestic animals to unite and co-operate with us in promoting this object.

In the *Prairie Farmer*, I had occasion, about a year ago, to write on the necessity of combining Veterinary instruction with the branches taught the agricultural student. The views I then maintained, and which I still hold on this subject, are the same as animated the discussions of this Convention on that important subject. Every liberal-minded and progressive man will rejoice in the prospect of a realization of this needed reform. At last an effort has been made to break through the trammels of precedent. It is one of the wisest and best steps that could be taken to further the interests of the agriculturists in general, and the breeders in particular, and one which will be duly appreciated and supported. Let progression continue to be the resolve, and ere long Veterinary Science will take its rightful place, and be, in truth, regarded as the honored sister and helpmate of Agricultural Science.

In view of the fact that there is scarcely any disease known to the Veterenarians of Europe that has not prevailed in America; in the absence of qualified Veterinary Surgeons throughout the country; and in view of the enormous losses sustained by the stock-raisers, consequent upon want of knowledge in the matter of proper preventive and curative means, it is of vast importance that our agricultural students should have the opportunity to study the disease to which our domestic animals are subject, as well as the ordinary remedies employed in their curative treatment. The agriculturist should study Veterinary Medicine for the great object of preserving the health of animals. He must aim at this more than at the cure of disease. Stock-owners cannot afford to pay Veterinary Surgeons' bills whilst they are losing their animals, but they can spare of their plenty when diseases, now so destructive, are banished from their farms.

Veterinary Science has a very direct bearing on the daily business of the agriculturist. The study is not only interesting and well adapted for a place in an educational course, but one of which the knowledge will be remunerative to the agriculturist. Any study which, besides developing the faculties, furnishes a student with such practical knowledge in the profession he is to be engaged in in after-life, has a prominent claim on his early attention and industry. That the Veterinary Art belongs essentially to those of the first order, in so far as it constitutes a branch of human industry intimately connected with the well-being of society, few people will deny; and, assuming its importance as proven, the question to be submitted is, is it cared for and cultivated with that solicitude and earnestness befitting a calling so universally in requisition? Most certainly not.

Much as it is to be desired that the more essentially scientific part of the agricultural course be well cultivated, great care must be taken not to neglect those useful, and mistakenly regarded *humbler*, branches, without which the stock of agricultural knowledge cannot be complete. Much good may be anticipated from the growing tendency amongst agriculturists to acquire a certain amount of Veterinary as of other scientific and practical knowledge. In this way, we shall, in the course of time, secure a rational public opinion in support of all that is good and useful in the profession. The short-sighted policy of keeping farmers in the dark cannot be too strongly condemned. A few *amateur* Veterinarians may spring up among regular practitioners; but men of sound judgment will always resort to professional men in cases of difficulty. They will, in fact, have a better estimate of their own ignorance, and the difficulty of our art, by knowing something about it. They will appreciate services rendered. Veterinary Science will be much more encouraged when farmers become better informed; and I even assert that the acquirement by the more intelligent farmers of an elementary knowledge of the Veterinary Art will do more to drive quacks and empirics from dabbling in Veterinary practice than anything which can be levelled against them.

Therefore, with the exception of the few whose lot may be cast "far from the busy haunts of man," and on whose own skill and knowledge their stock may be dependent for medical treatment, you will find that the chief value of the course of study in Veterinary Science will be: An acquaintance with the frames, forms, and habits of our domestic animals; a knowledge of the principles of health, and, therefore, of disease, which are only modifications of these; the amelioration of the sufferings of God's creatures,—those placed lower in the scale of creation than ourselves; also, to prevent diseases amongst them, by the adoption of those sanitary measures which the laws of science have made us conversant with; and, lastly, a respect for the skill of the educated practitioner, and, therefore, an appreciation of the necessity of an early application for this help, when the same is not entirely beyond reach.

It is most singular that Americans, who have manifested the greatest activity in the promotion of science and the useful arts, have never been able to found a thoroughly efficient Veterinary College. We number among ourselves but few Veterinarians; most of them—we may say nearly all—have been induced to leave Europe. Is it to be wondered at that our live stock are being cut down by disease in a most disastrous manner? Is it to be wondered at that we are now asking how we may remedy an evil which is found to be of far greater importance than we ever before imagined? Agricultural stock suffers serious neglect. I venture to assert that 20 per cent of the domestic animals of the farm, which suffer from disease throughout the United States annually, are never seen by Veterinarian Surgeons. Indeed, the ignorance of those who have held foremost position amongst us, on the subject of the amount of disease in the country, can be explained by the fact that, if we do not search for information regarding mortality amongst stock, we are not in the way of gleaning it at all. Disease is raging frightfully without intermission. Truth must prevail in the end; and no better confirmation of what I have said can be obtained than that derived from the state of anxiety and alarm which exists throughout many portions of our country where hog-cholera, cattle-disease, and mortality amongst horses, are among the daily records of our newspapers.

It is said that the superiority of Americans consists in having the courage to be what Nature made us. How much more ennobling to our character would that courage be which could lead us to value more, and hold priceless, the acquisition of sound knowledge! We are complete men, sometimes complete fools also; but that is something, and has its weight. There is too much of an overbearing obstinacy toward views different from those already accepted; a kind of wrapping up in a mantle of mist and fog of self-manufacture; an illiberalism which tells of being conglomerate without elaboration.

Yours, N. H. PEAREN, V. S.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE NELSON.

An Outline of Fifty Years' Service on the Bench.

The home of Judge Nelson, whose retirement from the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, has just taken place, is in Cooperstown, N. Y. One of the village newspapers, the *Freeman's Journal*, whose editor has long been intimately acquainted with Judge Nelson, contains an account of the principal events of his public life. The body of the article is as follows:

"After a service of twenty-eight years on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and twenty-two years as a judicial officer of his native State, Judge Nelson on Thanksgiving Day sent to the Secretary of State his resignation as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and it was accepted on the 1st instant.

"And thus closes a most remarkable and highly honorable and distinguished judicial career, covering a period of half a century. As to point of time and constant service, it is without precedent in this country or England, and we doubt whether it has a parallel in the history of jurisprudence. Lord Mansfield served thirty-two years, and Lord Eldon twenty-eight years, and they were longest on the bench of Great Britain; Chief Justice Marshall was thirty-four years on the bench, Chief Justice Taney thirty years, Mr. Justice Story thirty-four years, and Chancellor Kent about twenty-five years—and these the distinguished Judges of this country that longest held judicial positions.

"Judge Nelson was appointed Judge of the Sixth Circuit, which included Otsego County, in April, 1823, a position which he held until February, 1831, when he was made Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and on the resignation of Chief Justice Savage in 1837, he took his place. In February, 1845, he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, where he has won the highest honors as a Judge of strong common sense, broad views, the highest sense of honor, and a ready grasp of weighty topics. On questions in admiralty law and intricate patent suits, a writer in a leading Philadelphia paper recently remarked, especial deference was always paid to the opinions of Judge Nelson.

"The Judge, has with slight exception, always enjoyed robust health, and has never been absent from duty at the State or United States Courts but one term, that of last year. At the closing session of the Grand High Commission in the spring of 1871, which lasted seventy days, and was not only of vast importance, but at times very laborious, Judge Nelson took a severe cold from sitting several hours in a room not sufficiently warmed, and after his return home was for several months confined to his house from its effects. From this he recovered, and for the past six months has enjoyed very comfortable health, while his mind has retained all its wonted force and vigor.

"Judge Nelson completed his judicial labors the week of his resignation by deciding an important and final motion on the taxation of costs, amount claimed about $40,000, in a famous suit which had been in the courts during half the long time he has been on the bench,—the 'Hook-headed Spike Case,' Troy Iron and Nail Factory (Burden & Co.), against Erastus Corning and others. The motion was heard last spring, and the examination of voluminous papers took time and involved considerable labor.

"Judge Nelson reached the advanced age of 80 years on the 10th of last month, and his friends throughout the country will be glad to learn that recent published reports in regard to his feeble health, &c., have no real foundation. Under the law of 1869 he now retires on full pay—well deserved by one who has so faithfully served his country on comparatively low salaries during the space of five decades."

An Emeute from a Queer Cause.

A rather curious piece of intelligence from Central Asia relates to the outbreak of a [...] at Chodshent. The cause of this emeute was no other than a somewhat summary proceeding of the authorities in endeavoring to protect [...] against the ravages of small-pox, one of the scourges of the region. Accompanied by many Cossacks, the Russian Government surgeons would enter village after village, pouncing upon the inhabitants, man, woman, or child, wherever they might find them, [...] the beneficent virus. At Chodshent, the [...] which preceded and followed the medical [...] cade led to open resistance. Fancying the [...] matical punctures intended to mark those [...] out for transportation to Russia, the people [...] against the Cossacks, killed a couple of [...] and also massacred one of their own [...] pressed into assisting at the hateful [...] After this the rest can be imagined. A [...] force having entered the city, two of the [...] were executed, nine sent to the Siberian [...] ten banished to the North Pole, and [...] thousand fined. Of those banished, two [...] killed by their escort before they were well [...] the borders of Turkistan.

STATE INSURANCE CO.

Continuation of the Investigation [...] the Register in Bankruptcy.

Circumstances Under Which Hooley Released His Policy.

Mr. L. Z. Leiter Thinks Hurlbut Betrayed Him.

The investigation in the case of the [...] Insurance Company, bankrupt, was re[...] yesterday before Mr. Hibbard, Regist[...] Bankruptcy.

RICHARD M. HOOLEY,

being sworn, said he was 50 years of age, [...] on Wabash avenue, and was a theatrical [...]ager; had a policy in the State Insurance [...]pany; did not remember its number; [...] the amount was $2,000; sustained a tot[...] under that policy; had not that policy; [...]eleased it to the Company, as he under[...] [...]lieved he received a letter from the Co[...] asking him to call at the office; tore up th[...] [...] he supposed, as he tore up many [...]etters; did not know what became of it; [...] to the office of the Company to see if he [...] settle; his attorney and himself went tog[...]; thought it was in December; saw a gentl[...] there writing,—a thin, spare man of dark [...]plexion, and bald head; witness asked wh[...] Company was paying; the man answered [...] were paying 10 cents, but he might not [...] much if he waited; signed a paper, he sup[...] giving up his right, title and interest in th[...] [...] to the Company; got a check for $200 [...] policy; on his way to the State Insurance [...] he met a gentleman named McMullin [...] connected with a paper here; McMullin sa[...] a lot of policies which he was going to [...] 10 cents; McMullin walked with him [...] office, and McMullin said: "Well, I suppo[...] might as well settle at 10 cents, for if w[...] [...]ger we may not get that," and witness [...]; had not much to say to the man in the [...] The assignment produced was identified [...] in the following form:

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1871.—In consideration [...] hundred dollars ($200), to be paid by J. B. S[...] Chicago, I hereby assign and set over to him my [...] for loss under the within policy. R. M. Hoo[...]

Cross-examined: Was not positive as [...] date; the date on the policy was 27th of [...]; supposed it was right; was not po[...] whether he or his attorney left the p[...] [...] at the office of the Company; did not [...] he visited the office at any other time; [...] his attorney and McMullin were in the of[...] the time.

Here George W. McMullin was called u[...] stand up for identification.

Mr. Hooley did not recocognize him [...] McMullin he met in the office, but be[...] from the family likeness that the McMu[...] was a brother of the McMullin presen[...]

Examination resumed: Never saw the m[...] supposed to be the Secretary before; [...] Mr. Van Inwagen as the man he met [...] office); did not remember the first thing [...] the office; went there to get a check [...] policy; could not give exact conversation [...] took place; could not repeat Van Inw[...] language; he signed the release and g[...] check from Van Inwagen; got the check [...] the same day; did not know who signe[...] check; Van Inwagen said the State Insurance [...]pany would pay 10 per cent; Van Inwag[...] [...]ot say he was buying [...] claims himself; was not p[...] where he met McMullin; the conversation with the Secretary, Van Inwagen, and the [...] was transacted with him; thought he [...] McMullin before he went into the office [...] policies in other companies; collected [...] money on them; collected 3 or 4 per cent [...] the Firemen's; did not think he sold polic[...] [...]y other companies but the State.

By the Register: Believed the assig[...] was written at the time he released the p[...] indorsed the check when he got it cashed.

SYLVESTER M. MILLARD

said he was 33 years of age; resided on [...] [...]ourth street; was an attorney; was pres[...] the interview spoken of by Mr. Hooley; Hooley showed him a letter he re[...] [...] Van Inwagen, or some [...] the Company; went with Mr. [...] the office of the Com[...] the letter was shown to the Secretary; th[...] [...]tary said he had sent the letter for the p[...] of effecting a settlement, and that the Co[...] [...]sired to settle the losses without goi[...] the Courts; that the losses were very [...] and the assets light; that the Company [...] probably pay 10 cents if all the creditors [...] accept it; that the principal assets consi[...] [...]tes and securities; that if the assets [...] into the hands of a Receiver they would [...]alize 10 cents; that the Company migh[...] 10 cents then; witness had made out the [...] of loss, but it was not sworn to when they [...] went into the office; went out to a Notary, and [...] Hooley swore to it; went back to the office; Hooley signed something and got the c[...] the date was Oct. 29; that was one of the proofs of loss he filed after the fire; saw [...] sign the policy.

Cross-examined: Lived in the city four [...] was doing business for Mr. Hooley as at[...] [...]torney; when they went into the office Van Inwagen came forward, and during the co[...] [...]tion he stated he was Secretary of the [...]pany, and had sent the letter for the purp[...] effecting a settlement for the Company.

LAFAYETTE R. SMITH,

being sworn, said he was 48 years old; [...] Hyde Park; and was a member of the [...] [...]ord & Smith, wholesale drug[...] [...] firm had a policy for [...] the State Insurance Co[...] the time of the big fire (policy identi[...] signed the policy, as the firm supposed, [...] Company on Nov. 2; stepped into the [...] found the Secretary, Van Inwagen, sitting [...] [...]; showed him the policy; asked him [...] could do with it; Van Inwagen said they [...]ying 10 cents on the dollar; that it w[...] [...] they could do; that, if matters [...] into the hands of a Receiver, they could [...] well; decided to take 10 cents; hande[...] [...]olicy to the Secretary, and signed a re[...] had never been in the office of the Compa[...] [...]re, and had not filed a proof of loss [...] there was no adjustment made that he kn[...]

Cross-examined: Made a proof of loss [...] [...]ment identified), which was handed over [...] Company; Van Inwagen was in the office; George Lord, his cashier, was with wi[...] thought the Secretary wrote the assignme[...] was dated Nov. 2.

GEORGE F. LORD

said he was cashier for Lord & Smith; wa[...] at the interview; saw Van Inwagen [...] Smith asked Van Inwagen what the Co[...] was going to do,—what it was paying; V[...] [...]agen said "we were paying 10 cents; [...] that was the best they could pay, and sho[...] [...] of parties who had accepted the 10 [...] could not remember any of the parties; [...] agreed to take 10 cents; Van Inwagen [...] check on the Loan and Trust Company; [...] stepped up and signed a release; Van In[...] signed the check personally; dep[...] that day; the proof of loss [...] delivered with the policy; [...] was the only time [...] went to the office [...] [...] remembered tha[...] [...] J. B. Smith was not in the assignm[...] [...] put in since; Van Inwagen did no[...] assignment as Secretary; he signed i[...] [...]ally; supposed he understood what [...] assignment was.

Cross-examined: Was in several office[...] [...]; Van Inwagen made no statement [...] condition of the Company that he rememb[...] the amount of the check was $250; recoll[...] that the name J. B. Smith was not in th[...] assignment; the words "By J. B. Smith" [...] in the assignment; there was no nam[...] [...]essed.

Mr. Smith recalled: Did not recollect an[...] about the name of J. B. Smith; supposed [...] ordinary form of an assignment; sig[...] left it.

LEVI Z. LEITER,

being sworn, testified that he was 38 yea[...] was a member of the firm of Field & L[...] firm had a policy in the State Ins[...] Company at the time of the great fire [...] identified); the loss was total $5,000; the [...] transferred the policy; Mr. Hurlbut, Pre[...] of the Company, came to him one day and [...] You have a policy in the State Insu[...] Company, and I have one in the Republic; take mine, and I'll take yours, and I'll look [...] interest as if it was my own"; thoug[...] gave the policy to Hurlbut; gave it wit[...] signature in blank to Hurlbut, on Dec[...] Hurlbut sent a check for $500, and on Ja[...] $750, with word that that was all could [...] [...] others got; the latter sta[...] was made voluntarily; know nothing abou[...]

...ses of the first order, in so far as it consti... a branch of human industry intimately con...ted with the well-being of society, few peo... will deny; and, assuming its importance as ...oven, the question to be submitted is, is it ...red for and cultivated with that solicitude and ...nestness befitting a calling so universally in...quisition? Most certainly not.

Much as it is to be desired that the more es...ntially scientific part of the agricultural course ... well cultivated, great care must be taken not ...neglect those useful, and mistakenly regarded ...mbler, branches, without which the stock of ...ricultural knowledge cannot be complete. ...ch good may be anticipated from the growing ...ndency amongst agriculturists to acquire a ...rtain amount of Veterinary as of other scien...ic and practical knowledge. In this way, we ...all, in the course of time, secure a rational ...blic opinion in support of all that is good and ...eful in the profession. The short-sighted ...licy of keeping farmers in the dark cannot be ...o strongly condemned. A few *amateur* Vet...narians may spring up among regular prac...tioners; but men of sound judgment will ...ways resort to professional men in cases of ...fficulty. They will, in fact, have a ...tter estimate of their own igno...nce, and the difficulty of our art, by ...owing something about it. They will appre...ate services rendered. Veterinary Science will ... much more encouraged when farmers become ...tter informed; and I even assert that the ac...irement by the more intelligent farmers of an ...mentary knowledge of the Veterinary Art will ... more to drive quacks and empirics from dab...ing in Veterinary practice than anything which ...n be levelled against them.

Therefore, with the exception of the few ...ose lot may be cast "far from the busy haunts ... man," and on whose own skill and knowledge ...eir stock may be dependent for medical treat...ent, you will find that the chief value of the ...urse of study in Veterinary Science will be ...n acquaintance with the frames, forms, and ...bits of our domestic animals; a knowledge of ... principles of health, and, therefore, of ...sease, which are only modifications of ...ese; the amelioration of the suf...rings of God's creatures,—those placed ...wer in the scale of creation than ourselves ...so, to prevent diseases amongst them, by the ...doption of those sanitary measures which the ...ws of science have made us conversant with; ...nd, lastly, a respect for the skill of the edu...ated practitioner, and, therefore, an apprecia...on of the necessity of an early application for ...is help, when the same is not entirely beyond ...ach.

It is most singular that Americans, who have ...anifested the greatest activity in the promo...on of science and the useful arts, have never ...een able to found a thoroughly efficient Veteri...ary College. We number among ourselves but ...w Veterinarians; most of them—we may say ...early all—have been induced to leave Europe. ...s it to be wondered at that our live stock are ...eing cut down by disease in a most disastrous ...anner? Is it to be wondered at that we are ...ow asking how we may remedy an evil ...hich is found to be of far greater importance ...an we ever before imagined? Agricultural ...tock suffers serious neglect. I venture to as...ert that 90 per cent of the domestic animals on ...he farm, which suffer from disease throughout ...he United States annually, are never seen by ...eterinarian Surgeons. Indeed, the ignorance ...f those who have held foremost positions ...mongst us, on the subject of the amount of dis...ase in the country, can be explained by the fact ...hat, if we do not search for information regard...ng mortality amongst stock, we are not in the way ...f gleaning it at all. Disease is raging fright...ully without intermission. Truth must prevail ...n the end; and no better confirmation of what ... have said can be obtained than that derived ...rom the state of anxiety and alarm which ex...sts throughout many portions of our country ...here hog-cholera, cattle-disease, and mortality ...mongst horses, are among the daily records of ...ur newspapers.

It is said that the superiority of Americans ...onsists in having the courage to be what Na...ure made us. How much more ennobling to ...ur character would that courage be which could ...ead us to value more, and hold priceless, the ...cquisition of sound knowledge! We are con...iste men, sometimes complete fools also; but ...hat is something, and has its weight. There ...s too much of an overbearing obstinacy towards ...iews different from those already accepted; a ...ind of wrapping up in a mantle of mist and ...og of self-manufacture; an illiberalism which ...ells of being conglomerate without elaboration. ...ours, N. H. PEARSEN, V. S.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE NELSON.

An Outline of Fifty Years' Service on the Bench.

The home of Judge Nelson, whose retirement from the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, has just taken place, is in Coop...rstown, N. Y. One of the village newspapers, the *Freeman's Journal*, whose editor has long been intimately acquainted with Judge Nelson, contains an account of the principal events of his public life. The body of the article is as fol...lows:

"After a service of twenty-eight years on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States and twenty-two years as a judicial officer of his native State, Judge Nelson on Thanksgiving Day sent to the Secretary of State his resignation as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and it was accepted on the 1st instant.

"And thus closes a most remarkable and highly honorable and distinguished judicial ca...reer, covering a period of half a century. As to point of time and constant service, it is without precedent in this country or England, and we doubt whether it has a parallel in the history of jurisprudence. Lord Mansfield served thirty-two years, and Lord Eldon twenty-eight years, and they were longest on the bench of Great Britain; Chief Justice Marshall was thirty-four years on the bench, Chief Justice Taney thirty years, Mr. Justice Story thirty-four years, and Chancellor Kent about twenty-five years—and the distinguished Judges of this country the longest held judicial positions.

"Judge Nelson was appointed Judge of the Sixth Circuit, which included Otsego County, in April, 1823, a position which he held until Feb...ruary, 1831, when he was made Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and on the resignation of Chief Justice Savage, in 1837, he took his place. In February, 1845, he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, where he has won the highest honors as a Judge of strong common sense, broad views, the highest sense of honor, and a ready grasp of weighty topics. On ques...tions in admiralty law and intricate patent suits, a writer in a leading Philadelphia paper recently remarked, especial deference was always paid to the opinions of Judge Nelson.

"The Judge, has with slight exception, always enjoyed robust health, and has never been ab...sent from duty at the State or United States Courts but one term, that of last year. At the closing session of the Grand High Commission in the spring of 1871, which lasted seventy days, and was not only of vast importance, but at times very laborious, Judge Nelson took a se... were cold from sitting several hours in a room not sufficiently warmed, and after his return home was for several months confined to his house from its effects. From this he recovered, and for the past six months has enjoyed very comfortable health, while his mind has retained all its wonted force and vigor.

"Judge Nelson completed his judicial labors the week of his resignation by deciding an im...portant and final motion on the taxation of costs, amount claimed about $40,000, in a fa...mous suit which had been in the courts during half the long time he has been on the bench—the 'Hook-headed Spike Case,' Troy Iron and Nail Factory (Burden & Co.), against Erastus Corning and others. The motion was heard last spring, and the examination of voluminous pa...pers took time and involved considerable labor.

"Judge Nelson reached the advanced age of 80 years on the 10th of last month, and his friends throughout the country will be glad to learn that recent published reports in regard to his feeble health, &c., have no real foundation. Under the law of 1869 he now retires on full pay—well deserved by one who has so faithfully served his country on comparatively small sala...ries during the space of five decades.

An Emeute from a Queer Cause.

A rather curious piece of intelligence from Central Asia relates to the outbreak of a mutiny at Chodshent. The cause of this *emeute* was no other than a somewhat summary proceeding of the authorities in endeavoring to protect people against the ravages of small-pox, one of the scourges of the region. Accompanied by a many Cossacks, the Russian Government sur...geons would enter village after village, and pouncing upon the inhabitants, man, woman, or child, wherever they might find them, insert the beneficent virus. At Chodshent, the terror which preceded and followed the medical cavalry made led to open resistance. Fancying the [illegible] tical punctures intended to mark those sought out for transportation to Russia, the people rose against the Cossacks, killed a couple of them, and also massacred one of their own elders pressed into assisting at the hateful ceremony. After this the rest can be imagined. A Russian force having entered the city, two of the ring...leaders were executed, nine sent to the Siberian mines, ... banished to the North Pole, and several thousand fined. Of those banished, two were killed by their escort before they were well over the borders of Turkistan.

STATE INSURANCE CO.

Continuation of the Investigation Before the Register in Bankruptcy.

Circumstances Under Which Mr. Hooley Released His Policy.

Mr. L. Z. Leiter Thinks Mr. Hurlbut Betrayed Him.

The investigation in the case of the State Insurance Company, bankrupt, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Hibbard, Register in Bankruptcy.

RICHARD M. HOOLEY,

being sworn, said he was 50 years of age, resided on Wabash avenue, and was a theatrical man...ager; had a policy in the State Insurance Com...pany; did not remember its number; believed the amount was $2,000; sustained a total loss under that policy; had not that policy now; released it to the Company, as he understood; he received a letter from the Company asking him to call at the office; tore up the let...ter, he supposed, as he tore up many such letters; did not know what became of it; went to the office of the Company to see if he could settle; his attorney and himself went together; thought it was in December; saw a gentleman there writing,—a thin, spare man of dark com...plexion, and bald head; witness asked what the Company was paying; the man answered they were paying 10 cents, but he might not get so much if he waited; signed a paper, he supposed, giving up his right, title and interest in the poli...cy to the Company; got a check for $200 for the policy; on his way to the State Insurance Com...pany he met a gentleman named McMullin, once connected with a paper here; McMullin said he had a lot of policies which he was going to settle at 10 cents; McMullin walked with him to the office, and McMullin said "Well, I suppose we might as well settle at 10 cents, for if we wait longer we may not get that," and witness took ...; had not much to say to the man in the office. The assignment produced was identified. It was in the following form:

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1871.—In consideration of two hundred dollars ($200), to be paid by J. B. Smith, of Chicago, I hereby assign and set over to him my claim for loss under the within policy. R. M. HOOLEY.

Cross-examined: Was not positive as to the date; the date on the policy was 27th of Octo...ber; supposed it was right; was not positive whether he or his attorney left the proof of loss at the office of the Company; did not know he visited the office at any other time; thought his attorney and McMullin were in the office at the time.

Here George W. McMullin was called upon to stand up for identification.

Mr. Hooley did not recognize him as the McMullin he met in the office, but believed from the family likeness that the McMullin he met was a brother of the McMullin present.

Examination resumed: Never saw the man he supposed to be the Secretary before; (identi...fied Mr. Van Inwagen as the man he met in the office); did not remember the first thing said in the office; went there to get a check for his policy; could not give exact conversation that took place; could not repeat Van Inwagen's language; he signed the release and got the check from Van Inwagen; got the check cashed the same day; did not know who signed the check; Van Inwagen said the State Insurance Com...pany would pay 10 per cent; Van Inwagen did not say he was buying the claims himself; was not positive whether he met McMullin; the conversation was with the Secretary, Van Inwagen, and the busi...ness was transacted with him; thought he met McMullin before he went into the office; had policies in other companies; collected some money on them; collected 3 or 4 per cent from the Firemen's; did not think he sold policies to any other companies but the State.

By the Register: Believed the assignment was written at the time he released the policy; indorsed the check when he got it cashed.

SILVESTER M. MILLARD

said he was 23 years of age; resided on Twenty-fourth street; was an attorney; was present at the interview spoken of by Mr. Hooley; Mr. Hooley showed him a letter he received from Van Inwagen, or some officer of the Company; went with Mr. Hooley to the office of the Company; the letter was shown to the Secretary; the Secre...tary said he had sent the letter for the purpose of effecting a settlement, and that the Company desired to settle the losses without going into the Courts; that the losses were very heavy, and the assets light; that the Company could probably pay 10 cents if all the creditors would accept it; that the principal assets consisted of notes and securities; that if the assets went into the hands of a Receiver they would hardly realize 10 cents; that the Company might pay 10 cents then; witness had made out the proof of loss, but it was not sworn to when they first went into the office; went out to a Notary, and Mr. Hooley swore to it; went back to the office and Hooley signed something and got the check; the date was Oct. 29; that was one of the first proofs of loss he filed after the fire; saw Hooley sign the policy.

Cross-examined: Lived in the city four years; was doing business for Mr. Hooley as an at...torney; when they went into the office Van Inwagen came forward, and during the conver...sation he stated he was Secretary of the Com...pany, and had sent the letter for the purpose of effecting a settlement for the Company.

LAFAYETTE E. SMITH,

being sworn, said he was 48 years old; lived in Hyde Park; and was a member of the firm of ... & Smith, wholesale druggists; the firm had a policy for $2,500 in the State Insurance Company at the time of the big fire (policy identified); signed the policy, as the firm supposed, to the Company on Nov. 2; stepped into the office, found the Secretary, Van Inwagen, sitting at his desk; showed him the policy; asked him what he could do with it; Van Inwagen said they were paying 10 cents on the dollar; that it was the best they could do; that, if matters went into the hands of a Receiver, they could not do as well; decided to take 10 cents; handed the policy to the Secretary, and signed a release; had never been in the office of the Company be...fore, and had not filed a proof of loss before; there was no adjustment made that he knew of.

Cross-examined: Made a proof of loss (doc...ument identified), which was handed over to the Company; Van Inwagen was in the office, and George Lord, his cashier, was with witness; thought the Secretary wrote the assignment; it was dated Nov. 2.

GEORGE F. LORD

said he was cashier for Lord & Smith; was pres...ent at the interview; saw Van Inwagen; Mr. Smith asked Van Inwagen what the Company was going to do,—what it was paying; Van In...wagen said "we were paying 10 cents;" that that was the best they could pay, and showed a list of parties who had accepted the 10 cents; could not remember any of the parties; Smith agreed to take 10 cents; Van Inwagen drew a check on the Loan and Trust Company; Smith stepped up and signed a release; Van Inwagen signed the check personally; deposited check that day; the proof of loss was delivered with the policy; that was the only time they went to the office (as...signment identified); remembered that the name of L. E. Smith was not in the assignment; it was put in since; Van Inwagen did not sign the assignment as Secretary; he signed it per...sonally; supposed he understood what an as...signment was.

Cross-examined: Was in several offices that day; Van Inwagen made no statement of the condition of the Company that he remembered; the amount of the check was $250; recollected that the name J. B. Smith was not in the as...signment; the words "By J. B. Smith" were not in the assignment; there was no name ex...cept in the assignment.

Mr. Smith recalled: Did not recollect anything about the name of J. B. Smith; supposed it was the ordinary form of an assignment; signed it and left it.

LEVI Z. LEITER,

being sworn, testified that he was 38 years of age; was a member of the firm of Field & Leiter; the firm had a policy in the State Insurance Company at the time of the great fire (policy identified); the loss was total $5,000; the firm transferred the policy; Mr. Hurlbut, President of the Company, came to him one day and said: "You have a policy in the State Insurance Company, and I have one in the Republic; you take mine, and I'll take yours, and I'll look after your interest as if it was my own"; thought he gave the policy to Hurlbut; gave it with his signature in blank to Hurlbut, on Dec. 11; Hurlbut sent a check for $500, and on Jan. 12 sent $250, with word that that was all could be got out of it, and that it was more than others got; the latter statement was made voluntarily; knew nothing about the date; nothing was said to Hurlbut about selling the policy; Hurlbut said he would get what was right.

Cross-examined: Hurlbut had full authority to dispose of the policy; returned Hurlbut's Re...public policy after the Republic decided upon its course of action; did not know whether Hurlbut was Receiver of the Company when he gave him the policy; received checks of Hurlbut and Ed...sall for the money; that was his impression; never inquired what Hurlbut had done with the policy; had implicit confidence in Hurlbut at the time; there was no personal difference between him and Hurlbut, except that, since all these reve...lations had been made, witness felt that Hurl...but had betrayed him; Hurlbut denied that he betrayed him; witness believed he did betray him; that was the cause of the difference be...tween them.

W. W. KIMBALL,

piano dealer, had a policy which he sold to Van Inwagen for ten cents on the dollar; signed an assignment; did not write the assignment, but signed his name.

Cross-examined: Received $250 in the form of a check for the policy; was a stockholder; was under the impression that the capital was $500,000, with a surplus, the assets being about $400,000; presented proof of loss before he re...ceived the check; was called upon by some par...ties and signed an agreement to contest the as...signment and get back the policy; had arranged with Mr. Cooper, the attorney, to contest the assignment; the arrangement was contained in the paper which he signed; had expressed dis...satisfaction with the assignment since the con...troversy began in the Courts; could not tell how many signatures were on the paper; did not re...collect who presented the paper.

Mr. Cooper objected to the questions.

Mr. Goudy observed that he always ran his own side of the case, and he desired to prove a conspiracy to blackmail.

Mr. Cooper said that some of his (Goudy's) clients would find some things out, perhaps in a criminal way.

Mr. Kimball, in reply to Mr. Cooper, said he did not know who it was called upon him; did not know it was any of Cooper's firm; had called at Cooper's office; told Cooper he would like to have him take his claim and put it with the rest.

Mr. Goudy called attention to what the Regis...ter was reported to have said regarding the fraudulent dates on the certificates.

The Register said he had said that he was so informed by some one else, but expressed no opinion as to the truth of the statement.

Sidney Smith made a laudable attempt to cur...tail the proceedings by confining witnesses to certain questions.

Mr. Cooper gave notice that they would try to prove that the bank, as a bank, had no right to those claims, and never paid for them; that they were paid for by a crowd of private individuals, and the bank had no title to those claims. He would apply to Judge Drummond or to Judge Blodgett for a modification of the order.

Mr. Ayar advised him to go in. He had been in there for the last two days.

After a general legal rumpus, the examination adjourned until to-day.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

"What is a lawful marriage?" is the subject of an acrimonious inquiry in the County Court, in the estate of the late lamented Silas W. Port, whom, there is grave reason to suppose, went down to the grave in the supposed relation of husband to the lady who now claims his proper...ty as his widow, without having given that rela...tion the sanction either of the Church or of the magistracy. The matter came up by the serving of a citation on William Port, administrator, to show cause why he should not return the widow's award forthwith; to which the adminis...trator put in an answer, averring that the relict of his brother was not his brother's widow. Wherefore, the question had to come up, for final settlement, whether Nellie Port was Mrs. Port by rights, or Mrs. Port by courtesy, or the dead man's plaything. No one pretended, among all the witnesses, that Nellie ever con...ducted herself, to all outward appearance, otherwise than a good woman, and an honest helpmate to the deceased; and it seemed to be proved beyond a doubt that she lived with him, and was spoken of by him, and known as, Mrs. Port, the wife of the deceased. It was even proved that she had been introduced to people by Port himself as his wife, and the most important witness against Nellie was reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that Port "some...times said he was married to Nellie." The other side attempted to show, by the neighbors, that an impression prevailed among them that Nellie was not lawfully married, and in answer to the question of the counsel, "What did they call a lawful marriage?" they one and all said it was a marriage in the Church or before a Justice of the Peace. This the counsel boldly challenged, and the counsel on the other side took up the cudgels on behalf of the Church and the Jus...tices of the Peace; and there the law reporter left them, promising to look in sometime in the course of to-day. The bond in this estate is $20,000.

The contested will case, Haydon v. Heald, yesterday came up before Judge Williams. El...len J. Haydon is the claimant, and Fannie C. Heald, her married sister, and her husband, are the defendants. The facts claimed by the com...plainant are that Nelson Richard Haydon, her brother, a bachelor, aged 32, Catherine Haydon, her mother, aged 58, and Lillie E. Haydon, her sister, unmarried, aged 18, were drowned in the foundering of the Cambria, off the north coast of Ireland, on the voyage to Liverpool from New York, on the 18th of October, 1870, the bachelor leaving property behind him amount...ing to about $6,000 personalty, and Nos. 1027, 1029, 1031 and 1033 Michigan avenue, and land in Section 34, Township 39, north range 14, alto...gether a valuable estate. On the 30th of Au...gust, 1870, the deceased brother had made a will bequeathing the property to his mother during her life, and after her death to his brother, sisters, other relations, and charita...ble institutions; and the complainant holds that the witnesses, of whom she was one, signed the will before the testator, and that it was thus ren...dered invalid. On Feb. 6, 1871, J. Y. Scammon received letters testamentary in the estate, since which time he has managed the property, re...ceived the rents, and assumed the control of all connected therewith. The arguments have not yet concluded.

In the course of the trial, Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company v. Seeleye, one of the River...side Hotel Company, for the cost of furnishing the hotel, Mr. Lyman, for the complainant, took an opportunity to declaim against the immoral spectacle now to be witnessed in all the Courts in the city, of otherwise honest and honorable men, who, in their private ca...pacities, had hitherto been the synonym of integrity and truth, becoming forsworn and unjust in their capacity as members of large corporations, and in that capacity defending suits that could be defended on no principle of justice or equity. In this case he showed that the plaintiff had in good faith furnished the hotel on the guaranty of good names, that the furniture had been used and made money of, and now, that the firm wanted payment, the par...ties constituting the Company shouldered the responsibility from one to the other, and shel...tered themselves behind every available artifice known in law and every technicality that ex...perience had taught to lawyers. The jury showed, by their attention, that they appreciated these remarks, and the case went over till this morn...ing.

Frederick Harding brings suit against the Globe Insurance Company, damages $1,000, in case, in the Superior Court, alleging that he is the true owner of five shares in the Company, of $100 each, issued on the 21st March, 1871, to Samuel N. Pease, and by him assigned to the plaintiff, which assignment the Company refuses to recognize, to register, or to make good by the issue of a fresh certificate. The plaintiff also charges that said Pease obtained the certificate sold to him by fraud, but does not state how; also that the said certificate was issued by negli...gence of the Company's servants, but does not say how, and the whole thing is very vague and uncertain, except the fact that the plaintiff has bought $500 of stock in the Globe, which the Globe will not recognize.

A violation of the injunction in the suit of Hubbard v. Thomas and wife being reported to the Circuit Court, in chancery, Judge Williams yesterday referred the matter to Butler, Master, to take proof. The injunction in reference pro...hibits the cutting, removing, or selling of wood, removing of cisterns and pumps, digging clay, or otherwise interfering with the west half of the northwest quarter of the north half of the northwestern quarter of the south quarter of Section 18, Town 38, north range 12, except the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the said section, being about ninety acres.

Mr. Jenkins, Assignee of Clark & Co., in bank...ruptcy, yesterday filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court, praying the Court to compel the payment by the Grundy County National Bank of the value of certain stock seized under a con...fession of judgment on a note given by the bank...rupts, which, plaintiff claims, was taken in an execution at a time when the bankrupts were known to the President of the bank to be at...tempting to compound with his creditors.

Abraham R. Jackson yesterday filed a petition in the Circuit Court praying that Henry A. Willard of Washington, D. C., be compelled to specifically perform an agreement to sell to him, Jackson, the undivided four-sixths of the northwest quarter, north of Archer road, of Sec...tion 1, in Township 38, North Range 13, at $700 per acre.

The Western (or Remington) Sewing-Machine Company having become dissatisfied with its agents, Glazier, Hilder & Erckstrong, yesterday introduced a bill in Chancery to restrain the collection of $4,265.46, payments outstanding on leases of sewing-machines, by that firm, and to declare the agency at an end.

Timothy J. Darcy yesterday obtained a writ of replevin v. D. Langlands and J. Grant, for a quantity of sandstone lying in front of the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Wash...ington streets, said stone being valued at $3,000, and intended for the first, second, and third stories of said building.

Samuel G. Hair yesterday obtained an injunc...tion restraining John Blocki, E. W. Blocki, Tim...othy M. Bradley, and Martin Best from proceed...ing with an execution issued on 22d October last, by the Circuit Court, for $800, against the plaintiffs in this suit, without the further order of Court.

Judge Drummond yesterday fixed the bail of Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott, at $5,000 each. Mr. Munn is supposed to have been at that very time on the iron-clad route to San Francisco. Friend Scott gave his bail yesterday morning, Orville Cronkite being surety.

In the injunction and decree, Terwilliger v. Great Western Telegraph Company, the decree was amended, yesterday, as to the advertise...ment to be published in THE TRIBUNE and *Times* calling for the meeting to elect office-bearers, and some trifling amendments were allowed with respect to the dates.

In the Circuit Court, a distress warrant was yesterday filed for distraint for rent on lot known as No. 119 Blue Island avenue, contain...ing a two-story frame house in rear, and a two-story frame house in front, the amount dis...trained for being $573.51.

Charles Weed, friend and partner of Hugh Garrity, and indicted with him, not having turned up, his bail, George Eager and Mike Mc...Donald, were yesterday adjudged to pay the amount on the bond, $2,500.

In the matter of G. F. Clark, bankrupt, David Scott yesterday applied to the Court for an order for the sale of a piece of land in the City of Macomb, deeded to secure a note given to Scott by the bankrupt before his insolvency.

After a protracted abstention from filing new suits, David Ford, yesterday, came to the sur...face once more, this time in pursuit of Louis Wahl, in trespass on the case; $10,000 damages.

George Mosser was yesterday declared to be incapable, through drunkenness, of taking charge of his property, by verdict of a jury be...fore Judge Farwell, and Lewis Mosser was ap...pointed his guardian.

Mr. Harvey last night concluded his argument in Blake v. Blake, on the question of costs, and Mr. Dow will commence his argument this morning.

Judge Glover, United States District Attorney, yesterday entered action in the Circuit Court, United States v. Jas. A. Brooks, Wm. Rennock, and Harold S. Peck, in debt $5,000.

Although the alminax do not say so, this will be a wet day; liquor-trial day in the Criminal Court.

J. B. Quinn & Co., yesterday, commenced suit against Swigart & Pendell in case, $10,000.

Joseph Foerch, yesterday, commenced suit against the city, in trespass on the case, $5,000 damages.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Drummond.*]

LAW—605—Van Schaack v. the Northern Transporta...tion Company; trial resumed, and not concluded.

NEW SUITS.

Barnum Brothers v. Hibernia Insurance Company of Ohio; transcript from Superior Court of Cook County. United States v. James A. Brooks, Wm. Rennock, and Harold S. Peck; debt $5,000; Joseph O. Glover, District Attorney. Robert E. Jenkins, As...signee of Harvey R. Green and Frederick H. Green, v. the Grundy County National Bank, Charles H. Goold, and John Schroeder; bill to compel the re...conveyance of the bankrupts' policy.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

NEW SUITS.

Michael Coghlin, James Tinney, Alexander Merritt, Thomas Ryan, Michael Burke, James Kimmell, Patrick Bend, Robert Ferris, v. Goodrich Transportation Company; libel for wages, $346, for services on board the propeller "Menomonee;" Wm. H. Condon, proctor.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

LAW—1,957—Vilmar v. Gray; demurrer to third plea to third count of narr sustained; to fourth plea to same count overruled. 3,109—Sellmann v. Illinois Mu...tual Fire Insurance Company; motion by defendant to amend plea in abatement denied; demurrer to plea in abatement sustained, and leave to answer over in five days. 3,470—Stern v. Wayne et al.; motion to set aside order of the 4th inst. denied; appeal bond, $500, and bill of exceptions in twenty days. 2,710—Kellie v. Lamar Insurance Company; by agreement submitted to Court; finding for plaintiff; damages, $844, and judgment. 2,711—Same v. same; same order and judgment $950. 2,712—Fleming v. same; same or...der, and judgment $1,239. 2,713—Same v. same; same order, judgment $313. 3,505—Gillespie v. Emerson; motion of plaintiff to strike plea from files for want of affidavit of merits denied, and leave to file affidavit of merits instanter and exceptions by defendant. 3,536—Hirst v. Loomis; demurrer to narr. withdrawn, and leave to file plea instanter. ——Fleisher v. Schoenfeld; by agreement time to file bill of exceptions extended ten days. 2,206—Thayer & Tobey Furniture Co. v. Seelye; by agreement jury to separate.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY.—952—Barge v. Schelter; leave to com...plainant to amend bill. 888—National Bank v. Reed; declaration of sale. 739—Covert v. Silverman; in...junction dissolved for want of bond, and rule to an...swer bill in ten days. 260—A. —. Alexander v. Hoff...man; bill dismissed after hearing; appeal by com...plainant; bond $350, and certificate of evidence in thirty days.

NEW SUITS.

41,648—Western Sewing Machine Company v. C. Glazier, G. G. Holden, and John Erckstronger; injunc...tion; M. D. Brown attorney. 41,649—Suppressed for service until Monday. 41,650—T. S. McClelland v. James Barnett; assumpsit $500; F. A. Johnson attor...ney. 41,651—Frederick Harding v. Globe Insurance Company, of Chicago; case $1,000; Barber & Lackner attorneys. 41,652—John J. Montague v. Joseph Hen...derson; confession of judgment on a note of $270; William H. Holden attorney. 41,653—F. A. Reming...ton & Co. v. J. B. Rowell, et al; mechanic's lien on Nos. 147 and 149 East Kinzie street, for $278.73; F. W. Forch, Jr. 41,654—Withheld for service. 41,655—C. H. McCormick & Brothers v. Wm. R. Brown and John Donohue; assumpsit; $250; A. B. Baldwin, attorney. 41,656—Same v. Mat Spang and Peter Spang; assumpsit; $400; same attorney.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW—1,256—Schimpferman v. Sadler; judgment on hearing for $89.60. 950—Leibenstein v. Abrahams; dismissed by plaintiff. 944—Wichman v. White; jury retire to seal verdict. ——Curtin v. Michigan Cen...tral Railroad Company; submitted to Court and partly heard.

Orders as of Thursday: C. C. & I. C. R. R. Com...pany v. Hull; judgment on finding of jury as of Nov. 8. 843—Webster v. Tillinghurst; by stipulation leave to plaintiff to add three new counts to narr.; pleadings to stand. G. N. 6,012—Raster v. Free Press Printing Company; Turner returns files.

Motions will be heard to-day.

On Monday, claims not already heard in C. M. & St. P. R. R. Company v. Peterson et al.

On Tuesday, same in C. & N. N. R. W. Company v. Gray et al.

[*Judge Tree.*]

LAW—1,965—Allis v. Wheaton; default for want of plea. 326—Lusk v. Carter; verdict, property in plain...tiff; damages, 1 cent. 324—Zielcke v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; action changed to case, and Central and Union Pacific Railroad Com...panies made party defendants, and summons to issue. 1,682—Bauer v. Seifried; default of defendant for want of plea. —Wunderlich v. Smith; jury again called.

In trial on the conclusion of Wunderlich v. Smith, No. 198, Maloney v. Armstrong.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY—707—Henry v. Catherine Slater; per...sonal service and default. 534—Hubbard v. Thomas; reference to Butler as to alleged violation of injunction. R R 23—time to plead extended to first day of January term. 750—Terwilliger v. Great Western Telegraph Company; by stipulation filed, leave to amend decree.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

CHANCERY—771—In re George Mosser, a drunkard; jury trial and verdict, and finding that defendant is incapable of taking charge of his property; Louis Mosser appointed guardian on $5,000. 573—Wilhelmina v. Charles Shee; cause heard; both dismissed for want of equity.

NEW SUITS.

5,201—Charles J. Hull v. Frank Borrman; distress warrant for $573.51 rent. 5,202—David M. Ford v. Louis Wahl; case, $10,000; Knowlton and Humphre...ville, attorneys. 5,203—Johnathan W. Rice v. Betsy Boilven and William F. Boilven; confession of judg...ment on a note of $3,421.40. 5,204—People of Illinois v. David W. Jenkinson and Joseph Keitz; tax appeal bond. 5,205—Joseph Foerch v. City; case $5,000; Wood & Carter, attorneys. 5,206—T. J. Darcy v. D. Longlands and J. Grant; affidavit of replevin. 5,207—Withheld for for...ty-eight hours. 5,208—Samuel G. Hair v. John Blocki, E. W. Blocki, Timothy M. Bradley, and Martin Best; injunction; Abbott & Oliver, attorneys. 5,209—A. R. Jackson v. Henry A. Willard; bill for specific perform...ance; Leaming & Thompson, attorneys. 5,210—At...tachment to be withheld twenty-four hours for service. 5,211—J. B. Quinn & Co. v. George Swigart and W. H. Pendell; case $10,000; J. C. & J. J. Knickerbocker, at...torneys.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Catherine Sullivan; administration to James Sulli...van; bond of $200 approved (as of Wednesday). Christian Fr. Block; adjudication, J. Henry Weber; inventory, etc., approved. Robert R. Galloway; files restored. Sarah Flynn; executor's inventory ap...proved. Caroline Erikson, minor; guardian's account approved. Anne McGready; administration to James R. and Elizabeth Keane; bond of $3,000. Wm. Peter...son; administration to widow; bond of $500 approved. Eunice Lamoureaux; guardianship to Noemi Lamour...eux, mother; bond of $3,000 approved. Andrew Coombs et al.; files restored. George El...mer Drayton, minor; gurdianship to mother; bond of $3,800 approved. John and George Vogt, minors; guardianship to father; bond of $8,000 approved. Frederika Vogt; administration to John Vogt; bond $8,000 approved.

LUNACY.

On the petition of Oscar W. Snyder; a warrant to issue to try the question of the insanity of John Bar...bour, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE BAR.

On the recommendation of George B. Meech, or...dered that a certificate of good moral character be issued to Samuel J. Anthony.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

Hugh Garrity; assault with intent to rob; found guilty; six years. Frederick Franz; assault with in...tent to do bodily injury; jury discharged, being un...able to agree. John Green; larceny; verdict not guilty.

THE BRIDGEPORT PACKERS.

The Mayor Interviewed by Reid & Sherwin on the Subject of the Stock Yards Slaughter House.

Messrs. Reid & Sherwin, packers, called on the Mayor, yesterday, for the purpose of con...sulting him in relation to the recommendation of Dr. Rauch, that the slaughter houses be lo...cated at the Stock Yards. They said that the packers and butchers were somewhat excited at the prospect of the removal, and desired to know if the city authorities proposed to assist the Stock Yards corporation in obtaining a monopoly of the slaughtering and packing busi...ness. His Honor replied that they purposed doing nothing of the kind. The matter was purely one of private enterprise, and if the Stock Yard Company furnished better and cheaper meat, they would "clean out" the packers on the South Branch. Mr. Sherwin remarked that the stream where it was proposed to locate the houses was currentless, whereas the water in the South Branch was continually in motion. He admitted that the "burning process," by which it was claimed that the smell of offal was eradicated, was a failure, informing the Mayor that the city authorities were fooled when they witnessed the experiment of burning last sum...mer. Thomas J. Turner had, however, invent...ed a machine which solved the problem. The offal was dried in a revolving tank, having a capacity of 800 tons, and the gas emitted was forced into a retort, and utilized, the light being equal to coal gas. If this process was generally adopted, be asserted, there would be no more aromas in Bridgeport. The Mayor said the business must be conducted without poisoning the air, or the work must cease. If the Stock Yard Company offended, they would be treated as all others. The city authorities had their hands in now, and next summer the smells must cease or business be suspended. Mr. Reid intimated that Dr. Rauch was "induced" to shower encomiums on the Stock Yard "speculation and monop...oly."

TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.

The Temperance Bureau in Search of Information for the Benefit of the New State Legislature.

The following document was issued by the Temperance Bureau yesterday:

To the Temperance Men of Illinois:

It is desired that all persons in this State who are in...terested in the success of laws that promote the peace and good order of society should report to this Com...mittee the general effects in their respective towns and cities of the act passed at the last session of the Gen...eral Assembly "providing against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors;" a careful and succinct account of the state of the traffic in intoxicat...ing liquors previous to and since the passage of the act, what are its defects, and how it should be amended. Have drunkenness and crime been prevented in consequence of it, or otherwise? and, generally, all information tending to show how the evils of the traffic in intoxicating drinks can be practically controlled and prevented. Suggestions from liquor dealers are requested. At the same time, all persons who are acquainted with the necessary data are requested to state what proportion of poor persons supported by public or private charity, in their re...spective counties, have been made so by causes trace...ble to strong drinks, and also what proportion of crime is traceable to the same cause. Answers are desired by Jan. 1, 1873, so the facts may be arranged for the inspection of the members of the coming Legislature, that the laws and amendments necessary, if any, may be passed at the first session. Friends of temperance should bear in mind that this is the most important step to secure practical, permanent, and effective leg...islation.

M. C. KELLEY,
S. B. GOOKINS,
H. W. AUSTIN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12, 1872.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railroad has become an important part of the railway system of Chicago, and the word "Northern" has become but a synonym for Chicago. This road is composed of the old North Missouri Railway, the Louisiana exten...sions of the Chicago & Alton Railway, and the main line of this latter road from Bloomington to Chicago. When the line was first formed by the consolidation of these roads, it was not looked upon with much favor. The North Missouri's rolling-stock was in a bad condition and the necessary ferryage at Louisiana, Mo., was looked upon as sure to prevent the new route from achieving success. But the new management, consisting principally of the offi...cers of the Chicago & Alton Railway, took pos...session of the consolidated roads with every con...fidence in their ultimate success. They applied to the new route the same energy which had made the Chicago & Alton so deservedly popular, and within a comparatively short period it has won a success not anticipated by its most sanguine managers. Through trains are now run, from Chicago to Kansas City in twelve hours, consisting in part of Pullman cars. The route has become deservedly popular as a through line to the West from Chicago. But its greatest good to this city consists in the rapidly increasing stock traffic it is developing. Before its construction all Western stock was brought to St. Louis before reaching Chicago. Now there is no necessity for this, and our stock yards are profiting largely by reason of this fact. In the month of October, over 8,000 car loads of cattle were received at the stock yards over this line, and last month this number was more than doubled. The success of this line is due, in part, to the natural advantages it offers; but mainly to the energy which has attended its man...agement. The great iron bridge across the Mis...souri at St. Charles, which has been written of, far and wide, as a marvel of beauty and strength, was urged to completion with wonderful rapid...ity. During the present year the Company have not ceased to add improvements to their road. A most complete railway workshop has been erected at Moberly Junction, where the northern branch, connecting with the Iowa lines and forming a short route to St. Paul, leaves the main road. These works are capable of com...pleting three freight cars daily, while the coaches built will be equal to any. The round-house, forming a complete circle, is built of stone, and contains sixty stalls. The buildings are heated with steam and lighted by gas. The works have a capacity of building six or eight locomotives a year, and thus the management are amply prepared to keep their road well equipped with rolling-stock. The Company are also building numerous branch lines into Iowa and Northern Missouri. These few facts indi...cate that, under the new management, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway will speedily become prominent among the great rail...way corporations of the West.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dakota Southern Railroad at Yankton, Da...kota, recently, the following Board of Directors was chosen: C. G. Wicker, J. S. Meckling, J. O. Butter, M. L. Scudder, Chicago; J. A. Burbank, W. W. Brookings, Geo. B. Hoffman, Yankton. C. G. Wicker was elected President, W. W. Brookings, Vice President, and J. P. Hanson, Secretary and Treasurer.

OPEN TO ST. PAUL.

The Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad will soon open direct rail communication be...tween this city and St. Paul. On Thursday last the track-layers of the road laid the last rail at the northern terminus of the river railroad, above LaCrosse, Wis., on the Minnesota side, where they were in full sight of the track-layers from Winona down. It is not certainly known over what route communication will be opened with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

When Dumb Animals cry out their gladness,—when cripples take up their beds and walk,—when Rheumatism is banished,—stiff joints made limber, and swellings disappear as if by magic, well may we inquire into the secrets of the wonderful Centaur Liniment. There has never been any...thing like it. It has performed more cures of flesh, bone and muscle ail...ments upon man and beast in the past three months, than all other articles have in three hundred years.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Cas...toria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

BANKING.

P. O. Box 2692. 27 Broad-st.

KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,

BANKERS,

New York.

CHAS. KNOBLAUCH. PAUL LICHTENSTEIN. "DEUTSCHE BANK Act. Ges." of Berlin. Special Partner with $500,000.

We are prepared to make reasonable advances on consignments to us or our friends abroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCOTT-SIDDONS READINGS.

LAST OPPORTUNITY

To hear the Great Histrionic Artist,

SCOTT-SIDDONS

At the Michigan-av. Baptist Church,

TO-NIGHT.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Book Store, 229 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, cor. Madison and State-sts.

STAR MATINEE.

"OLIVER OPTIC,"

The most popular of writers for children, will tell the in...teresting and instructive story of

"The Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Young Printer"

To the Boys and Girls

AT THE UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.

This Afternoon,

At 3 o'clock. No boy should miss this lecture. It is bet...ter than base ball, marbles, or fishing.
Tickets, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. For sale at 229 West Madison-st. and 495 West Madison-st.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday and Saturday Nights, Saturday Matinee, last ap...pearance of

MISS JANE COOMBS

In the beautiful and fashionable comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Monday—LADY OF LYONS.

NIXON'S.

LAST NIGHTS AND BENEFIT OF

Leo Hudson.

GREAT DOUBLE BILL.

Jack Sheppard and Mazeppa.

Saturday—Farewell Matinee.
Monday, Dec. 16—The real BUFFALO BILL, TEXAS JACK, and TEN SIOUX AND PAWNEE CHIEFS in Ned Buntline's great drama, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

MONDAY, Dec. 9, and every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first appearance of Hooley's new

Comedy Company

In Henry J. Byron's latest society comedy, entitled

PARTNERS FOR LIFE!

JOHN DILLON..............as..............MUGGLES
And an apropos Operatic Bagatelle.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE WORLD FAMED

Miss Lydia Thompson,

AND HER GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY,

In two performances this day, Saturday, Dec. 14. Matinee commences at 2 o'clock. Evening commences at 8 o'clock.

BLUE BEARD

For the last times. Monday evening, Dec. 16—Robin Hood.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

LOOK AT THE GREAT COMBINATION. First week of the popular Comedian,

BILLY RICE.

The truly wonderful Song and Dance Artists, MACKIN and WILSON. The great Characterizer, J. H. MIL...BOURN. A new and varied programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON AT 2½ P. M.

LAWRENCE BARRETT

AS

HAMLET!

LAST TIME. Evening at 8 o'clock,

OTHELLO!

LAWRENCE BARRETT..............as..............IAGO.
Monday—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Dec. 9, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

MISS LELIA ELLIS,

The Fairy Star SAPPHO. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ellis, in their celebrated specialty,

THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Bobby Newcomb, Charley Howard, Miss Lula Delmay, Miss Mary Blake, and the Star Company in a New Bill, concluding with the Fairy Extravaganza entitled
PRINCE AMABEL; OR, THE FAIRY ROSES.

TO RENT.

CENTRAL HALL,

Northeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

The largest, best arranged, and furnished in the city, can now be rented for day or evening entertainments. In ad...dition to the large supper-room attached, there is a ladies' private parlor, and also hat and cloak room for gentle...men and ladies.

A new dancing floor, 54x80 feet, has also been con...structed after the most approved Eastern model, with a capacity for two hundred couples. The Hall is beauti...fully decorated, and seats comfortably 900 people.

Terms are $40 for evening entertainments, $50 for danc...ing parties, except on holiday evenings, and $40 a day for fairs lasting longer than one day.

It is the only Hall accessible by cars and stages from all parts of the city.

Parties desiring to rent will apply to

WALTER H. MATTOCKS,

523 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS

RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis rail...roads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal, render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6½ cents per bushel, or $1.50½ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the rail...roads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 60 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of its lo...cation. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighbor...ing roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address

GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or
ADOLPHUS MEIER,
St. Louis.

FINANCIAL.

Lumberman's Insurance Co.

WANTED—A few adjusted claims of the Lumberman's Insurance Co. HENRY H. BROWN, 90 LaSalle-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of train...ing, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday ex...cepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Ar...rive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:00 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:40 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madi...son; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:20 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*10:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 123 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*10:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experi...ments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested from thousands of grateful people who have been relieved of their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to those Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Bronchitis, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Diseases of the Skin, General Debility, Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excessive Eating or Drinking. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head...ache immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!

On the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. 12,000,000 acres of the best Farming and Mineral lands in America.
3,000,000 acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil,

For grain-growing and stock-raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.
Cheaper in price, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best location for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to Homestead of 160 acres.
Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish, and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
... WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on [illegible] ...11, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occu...pancy of the rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and con...stantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by corre...spondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

HOME AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS,

Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and un...varied prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CUR...RENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspond...ents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and com...petent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsur...passed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent elec...tion, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republi...can Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican insti...tutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Ad...ministration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Pro...gress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

OUR NEW EIGHT-PAGE FORM,

Presenting fifty-six columns daily, has been found most satisfactory to all classes of our patrons, by whom THE TRIBUNE is pronounced

THE HANDSOMEST NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The columns of THE TRIBUNE are the daily proof that the business and general public accord it the

FIRST PLACE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE TRI-WEEKLY

Is in great favor with readers at a distance and in locali...ties not reached by daily mails, presenting in one compact sheet the substance of two days' issues.

THE WEEKLY

Is now one of the largest weekly editions issued west of New York, a very handsome eight-page sheet, with fifty-six columns of matter, expressly selected and made up for this issue with a choice variety of

ORIGINAL LITERARY, ART, AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

It will continue in every respect to be made a Western Family Journal, equal in

LITERARY EXCELLENCE

To any published in this country, while its careful colla...tion of the news of the daily editions constitute it an un...surpassed compendium of the

FRESHEST TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Among the writers on home themes the contributions of RURAL will hold their place and increase the wide repu...tation already enjoyed by this best of all writers on

"FARM AND GARDEN."

For years welcome in a multitude of Western homes. We shall furnish also a large variety of articles on social topics.

LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, COMMERCE,

GENERAL CULTURE, AND THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY all made more prominent features of THE WEEKLY than heretofore. Tales and sketches, original and selected, will be furnished in each number.

Attention is drawn to the fact that by the terms pre...sented below, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will bring to the country fireside and the farmer's home

READING FOR ALL CLASSES,

Reaching in amount each year the bulk of many volumes, from the best writers, with variety and fulness.

THE BEST THOUGHTS, FACTS, AND DISCOVE...RIES OF THE AGE,

At a price which make it not only the best but

THE CHEAPEST OF READING MATTER,

Within the reach of the humblest home, and worthy a place in the best.

THE WEEKLY

Is offered at the following prices:

Single copies, one year	$ 2.00
5 copies, one year	7.50
10 copies, one year	12.00
20 copies, one year	20.00
30 copies, one year	45.00

THE DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of the year at the same rate.

Single subscriptions may be added at club rates after club is formed.

Postmasters may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail......$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly.......... 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Proceedings in Congress—Miscellaneous Washington Items—New York Telegrams.
SECOND PAGE—Dubuque Letter: The Railroad Enterprises of Northern Iowa—Washington Letter: Horace Greeley's Memory; a Journalistic Analysis of the Man—London Correspondence: Brutality in the Aristocratic Public Schools of England—Veterinary Surgery [Communication]—The Resignation of Judge Nelson.
THIRD PAGE—State Insurance Company: Continuation of the Examination Before the Register in Bankruptcy—The Law Courts—Railroad News—Bridgeport Packers—Temperance Statistics—Railroad News—Railroad Time Table—Tribune Prospectus—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Life Insurance Excitement; Mr. Greeley's Will; New Phases of Crime; The Rights of Stove Pipes; A Serious Charge.
FIFTH PAGE—The City in Brief—A Threatened Strike—Personal—Amusements—Miscellaneous Local News—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.
SEVENTH PAGE—Sympathy for Susan: The Female Suffragists Give a Matinee for the Benefit of Miss Anthony—Ordinance Violations—Free Defence of Bacchus [Communication]—Evanston Items—Tragedy in Brussels—New York Letter—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News by Telegraph—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Partners for Life." Operatic Bagatelle. Afternoon and evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. Afternoon, "Hamlet." Evening, "Othello."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "London Assurance." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Blue Beard." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lelia Ellis Ballad Opera Company. Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Leo Hudson as "Mazeppa." Afternoon and evening.

SCOTT SIDDONS READINGS—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BUSINESS MEN FIND THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, the most convenient to depots and the great commercial centre of the city. The Messrs. Rice spare no efforts to gratify all wishes of their guests.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. GRAND EXtraordinary drawing; whole tickets $80. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. Box 4685, P. O., New York.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINES.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, December 14, 1872.

It is said that the Judiciary Committee of the House will report in favor of an increase of the salary of the President to $50,000.

The horse disease caused a serious decrease in the business of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal last month.

Governor Warmoth's Legislature has adjourned until the first Monday in January. Two Senators of the Custom House Legislature have been expelled for co-operation with the other faction.

Spanish authorities think the insurrection which lately broke forth in the environs of Madrid was too trivial for mention, as only twenty persons were killed or wounded in the affair.

Postal relations with France, which have always been unsatisfactory, are still unsettled; but assurance is given that the treaty which has been pending so long is at last to be concluded. By its terms, a uniform charge of 8 cents is to be made for each letter.

The efforts of Mr. Henry Clews to succeed Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury are regarded as impudent by the Hartford *Courant*, which holds this celebrated banker as not above suspicion. There is one plan of Treasury management to which Mr. Clews has given the benefit of his sanction and approval, and that is the practice of putting the Government funds into particular banks "for market use." We have no doubt that Mr. Clews could find market use for the entire surplus in the Treasury every month in the year.

It is twenty-one years since the present Constitution of Indiana was adopted, and many of its features are far behind the times. For instance, it forbids negroes or mulattoes to enter the State, and prescribes a punishment for any one who employs such persons or gives them any inducement to remain in the State. Its terms prevent the passage of any adequate election or registration laws, and, under its provisions, the Judges of the State are becoming the mere creatures of party. To remedy these evils, the Legislature, now in session, is asked to call a Constitutional Convention.

Postmaster General Creswell is asked by the House for information about the postal cards which the last session authorized him to prepare, as well as about the present contract for postage stamps, and the loss it may cause the Government. The House has concurred in the verbal amendments of the Senate to the Internal Revenue bill, but by a large majority rejected the amendment for the appointment of twenty-five Treasury agents. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will report in favor of an appropriation of $100,000 for the expenses of the American department in the Vienna Exposition. This is much less than the appropriation for the Paris International Exposition, for which Congress gave $200,000.

Mr. Burchard's bill to limit the time during which funds received upon subscriptions to national loans shall be permitted to remain on deposit with National Banking associations and depositories is intended to fix a limit to the amount of interest or bonus that shall be allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the new bonds before they are paid for by the purchasers. This being the intent of the proposed bill, would it not be as well to say it plainly, in words something like these: "Whenever any bonds of the United States are sold by the Treasury Department, not more than three months' interest shall be allowed before the money is paid into the Treasury?" We presume that the object of passing the bill, however, is to prevent the Secretary from allowing six months' interest in advance the next time. In that view, it is commendable.

The Senate missed Vice President Colfax from his seat yesterday. He is said to be away on business connected with the offer made him by the New York *Tribune*. The Senate Naval Committee has restored the Ten-Sloop bill to the shape in which it came before the House, providing for the building of ten vessels of war. The House, it will be remembered, reduced the number to six vessels. Debate was resumed on the Boston Relief bill. Senator Ferry wanted lumber excepted from the free list as had been done in the Chicago bill. East and West must be treated alike. Senator Wilson thought Boston was as much entitled to free lumber as Portland, which got it in her Relief bill, and Senator Sumner showed that the reason for excepting lumber in the Chicago bill—the devastation of the lumber regions of the Northwest by fire—did not exist in the case of Boston. On motion of Senator Thurman, who doubted the constitutionality of such measures, the bill was at last sent to the Judiciary Committee, in order that their judgment might be given on this point. Four members of the Committee are known to have have voted for the Chicago or Portland bill.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and breadstuffs were firmer. Mess pork was quiet and easier at $11.40@11.50 cash, and $11.90@12.00 seller March. Lard was active and a shade easier at $7.06¼@7.12½ per 100 lbs cash, and $7.50 seller March. Meats were quiet and easier at 3⅛c for part salted shoulders, 5⅛@5⅜c for do short ribs, 5⅜@6c for do short clear, and 7@7½c for green hams. Highwines were more active and steady at 89½c per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active and firmer at 4⅛@4¼c per lb. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active and advanced 2c, closing at $1.13¼ cash, and $1.14⅝ seller January. Corn was quiet and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 31½c cash, and 31½c seller January. Oats were more active and firm, at 25¼@25½c seller the month, and 25⅛@25⅜c seller January. Rye was in good demand, and firm at 62½@63c. Barley was steady, closing at 61c for No. 2, and 49½@50c for No. 3; seller January, 61½c. There was a good demand for live hogs, but the continued heavy receipts weakened prices, the average decline being 5c. Cattle were dull and neglected at the reduction sustained earlier in the week. Sheep were more active and firmer.

The New York *World* is disposed to tolerate, or at least to wink at, Federal interference in the political muddle in Louisiana, in view of the profligate character of Warmoth and his Government. No headway, it says, can be made against such interference so long as the person against whom it is directed is a notorious scoundrel. In order to re-establish State Government in its integrity, there must be integrity for it to rest upon, which the *World* regrets that it cannot perceive in the opposing faction headed by Kellogg and Casey. We regret, for our part, that the *World* should take so dismal a view of things. We have no more confidence in Warmoth than the *World* has, but we have an abiding confidence in that clause of the Constitution which forbids the interference of the United States in the local affairs of a State, except upon the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened. This clause of the Constitution may be antiquated, and not in accord with the advanced ideas of the present day. That would constitute a good reason for repealing it; but, so long as it stands unrepealed, it is the supreme law of the land, binding upon President, Congress, and all persons in authority, and they cannot go counter to it without violating their oaths of office. The Chamber of Commerce meeting in New Orleans took the right view of the question. They said, in substance, to the United States Government, "Either take hands off, or give us a military government pure and simple."

Some days ago we received the text of President Thiers' speech at the opening of the new session of the French Assembly, and the lugubrious tone which pervaded it is in striking contrast with the confidence which the Emperor William showed in his address at the opening of the Prussian Landtag, that has just come to hand. "His Majesty the Emperor and King," as Minister Von Roon put it, proceeded to congratulate the people on the comfortable state of prosperity indicated by the budget for 1873, which shows abundant means to provide for every necessary State expenditure, for the purpose of establishing provincial treasuries, for increased compensation to Government officials, and for a reduction in taxation by a new classification of the income tax. The Emperor's Minister then coolly announced the legislation which the Emperor desired the Landtag to provide during the session, exhibiting the most perfect faith that it would be provided as he intimated. The principal features were the District Reform bill, which has already become a law, and the bill regulating the relations of the State to the religious societies, by which the State is to assume general control of these associations. While M. Thiers was defending his Government before the Assembly at Versailles by pleading the difficulties that had beset it, the Prussian Emperor was sending his Imperial commands through an Imperial Minister to the Landtag in Berlin. It was just the difference between success and failure.

The German accounts concerning the emigration from Alsace and Lorraine, under the option which the Prussian Government offered the inhabitants of those provinces, differs very materially from the French accounts. It is probable that Mr. Edmund About's estimates were greatly exaggerated. The *Muhlhausen Gazette* states that out of 459,779 inhabitants in Upper Alsace 92,662 options for emigration were taken out, of which only 10,200 persons actually availed themselves; in Lower Alsace, 42,394 options were taken in a population of 609,225 people, of which only 10,000 were effective; in Lorraine, 29,567 options were taken, and 20,750 people actually emigrated, out of a population of 489,835 people. The average percentage of emigration was 2½ per cent of the entire population. It is now reported that many of the emigrants are returning. *The Courier of the Lower Rhine* publishes a letter from Strasburg, in which the correspondent tells of a family that sold out their possessions for about 5,000 francs, and went to Paris. Once there, they found it impossible to earn their bread. They returned to their old home with but a small residue of what they took away with them, and reported that large numbers of the emigrants were suffering in Paris, and would willingly return if they had the means. If the Germans teach us to regard the French reports with suspicion, perhaps it would only be wise for us to take theirs with the accustomed grain of salt.

THE LIFE INSURANCE EXCITEMENT.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, has recently given notice of a reduction of rates equal to an average of 22 per cent upon ordinary life business, and of 11 per cent on endowment policies. This announcement has produced intense excitement in life insurance circles, and a warm controversy is now going on, the object of which seems to be to compel the Mutual Life to retract and withdraw its announcement. Three gentlemen,—Messrs. Elizur Wright, Sheppard Homans, and D. P. Fackler,—well known in insurance business as consulting actuaries, have published a card in which they pronounce the proposed reduction of rates as "unwise, deficient in security, unjust to existing policy-holders, prejudicial to their rights and interests, and deserving our unqualified disapproval." It is proper to state, however, that these gentlemen do business for all insurance companies, and depend for professional employment upon the patronage of the companies. Still, their reputations are deservedly high. It is also stated that one of them, Mr. Homans, was for many years actuary of the Mutual Life, and that the severance of his relations with that Company was the result of unpleasant differences of opinion between him and the present management. If we can correctly gather the facts from the voluminous and wordy publications on the subject, they are substantially these: That the Mutual Life, of New York, began business upon a most careful and prudential estimate. It established its premiums, which, taking the ordinary tables of mortality, and estimating the rate of interest on invested money at 4 per cent, would yield, after paying expenses, a profit, and afford unquestioned security to the insured. The business was very large; the actual profits were greatly in excess of the estimate; the rate of interest was one-third greater than they had assumed, and the losses on selected lives fell far short of the losses based upon tables of average mortality. Under these circumstances, the dividends or returned premiums to insurers grew to such proportions that the Company, some years ago, reduced its rates. The increase of business, however, the high rate of interest on investment, and the care taken in risks, soon produced another, and, what was considered excessive, dividend. The Company, therefore, about five years ago, with the approval and by the advice of Mr. Homans, its then actuary, made another and larger reduction of its rates. The same elements of success attending the business of the Company since the second reduction of rates, the Company now propose to make a third reduction, taking care to retain a margin of premium and of investment to render any loss to the insured, even under any extraordinary season of pestilence and calamity, an impossibility.

The three incidents to life insurance which are of the most importance to the insured are: 1, The rate of insurance; 2, the annual percentage of surplus; and 3, the percentage of expenditure, besides losses, to the amount of premiums received. The last of these incidents governs, to a great extent, the former two. The company must charge a rate of insurance that will, in addition to covering the chances of loss, pay all the expenses involved in salaries, agents' commissions, and travelling expenses. The company whose expenses for these purposes are 60 per cent of its receipts, must of necessity charge a higher rate of insurance than a company whose percentage of expenses is from 20 to 25 per cent can afford to take the same risks for. The larger the business of a company,—if it be well and economically managed,—the less ought to be the percentage of its earnings distributed among its own officers and agents. The New York Mutual Life claims that it can afford to return to its insured dividends of 40 per cent; or, it can reduce to all new customers the rate of insurance, which cannot be done by companies which distribute from one-third to one-half their annual receipts from premiums among their own officers, clerks, and agents.

During the last ten years there have been several new life insurance companies started which have begun business by making a reduction of rates from the old standard the special feature of their business. Several of these companies, by saving in the item of expenditure for salaries and commissions to agents, have been able to give their customers well-secured insurance at less rates than they could have done under the system of extravagant expenditure for new business. Several other of the old and long-established life companies have from time to time voluntarily reduced their rates of insurance, and this has been done without attracting any special attention, or creating any apprehension or alarm. Not one of these companies has lost credit or standing; on the contrary, the careful, economical management which enabled them to make the reduction of rates, being continued, has, with the increased business, tended to increase the aggregate profits, and the ultimate security of the insured.

An attempt has been made to excite an alarm among the policy-holders of the Mutual Life, on the ground that the new insurers will obtain policies at less rates than the old ones have paid; but it is to be remembered that the great bulk of the present policy-holders in that Company are themselves policy-holders under one or both of the previous reductions of rates, and that no more is offered to new insurers than present policy-holders are now enjoying to the exclusion of the holders of policies under the original rates.

One effect of this controversy will be to draw the attention of the public to the condition of the various companies. Insurers will probably inquire, What is done with the premiums they pay? How much of each hundred dollars is invested for the benefit of the insured? How much is used to pay losses, and how much of it is consumed by salaries and commissions before it reaches the company at all? The latter is one of the best tests of the prudent administration of the affairs of an insurance company. The less percentage of receipts applied to expenses, the greater the percentage which is paid into the company's treasury, and the greater the security to the insured, or the greater the dividend of surplus earnings, or the less the rates for which the company can afford to furnish responsible insurance.

If the Mutual Life, of New York, has so far reduced its expenses, and if the profits from its invested capital of $51,000,000 are so large that it can furnish for 78 cents what it has heretofore charged 100 cents for, the country will find cause for congratulation, and, instead of joining in the attempt to force it back to the old rates, will inquire whether it is not possible for other companies to so reform their mode of doing business that they may, in time, be able to reduce their rates in the same proportion. It should be added, however, that 73 of the policy-holders in the Mutual Life, including the names of some of the most prominent citizens of New York, have published a card protesting against the reduction of rates, and suggesting to the Trustees "that any experimental revolution by them (of doubtful legality) in the system of the Company's business, and the use and hazard by them of the funds accumulated by the present policy-holders for the security of new obligations enuring to the benefit of new members, is calculated to shake the confidence of the community in a direction where, by every means, confidence should be strengthened and not weakened."

MR. GREELEY'S WILL.

The villification and scandalous calumnies which were heaped upon Mr. Greeley during the last few months of his life, the disgraceful quarrel which another journal sought to make with the managing editor of the *Tribune* even while Mr. Greeley was dying, have now been succeeded by a scandalous contest to deprive the two orphan daughters, Ida and Gabrielle, of a portion of the inheritance left them by their father. Mr. Greeley's last will was made Nov. 9, 1872, and was witnessed and legally completed on the 29th of November, the day of his death. By the terms of this will, all his property was bequeathed to his eldest daughter, Ida, one-half to be used, at her discretion, in the education and support of her sister, Gabrielle.

The story goes (though we do not vouch for its truth) that since Mr. Greeley's death a struggle has commenced for control of the *Tribune*, in which Mr. Samuel Sinclair, its publisher, appears to be the leading contestant. To accomplish this it was neccessary to gain control of the ten shares left to Miss Ida Greeley and her sister, and, with $100,000 in hand, Mr. Sinclair visited the sisters and offered to purchase the stock. They refused to sell, however, and at once proceeded to the Surrogate of Westchester County to prove the will and take out letters of administration. Baffled in the purchase, Mr. Sinclair, through his attorney, appeared on the same day and opposed the admission of the will to probate, upon the ground that Mr. Greeley was not of sound mind when it was executed, and that it did great injustice to the younger daughter. He therefore desired that all parties should give their consent to the proving of another will, bearing date, Jan. 9, 1871, in which, after making bequests to his wife, brother, sisters, and the Children's Aid Society, the remainder of the property was divided equally between the two daughters. Mr. Greeley's daughters were satisfied, though their counsel peremptorily declined to have any conference, Gabrielle stating that she was perfectly content with the later will, and that Ida had voluntarily offered her one-half the property, which she had refused. Her guardian was also satisfied, and it was shown that Ida had also arranged more liberally for her relatives than was provided by the will of 1871. The conference having been refused, Mr. Sinclair proceeds to contest the will, upon the ground that Mr. Greeley was not of sound mind when it was witnessed and completed. Upon this point, the testimony of "Aunty" Lampson is interesting. She testified:

> Those signatures were made on the evening that Mr. Greeley died; I was quite near Reginald Hart when he signed his name, so that I could see him; I was in the same room; Mr. Greeley requested me to sign the will; it was in respect to what Mr. Stuart said to Mr. Greeley, or at his suggestion, that I signed it; Mr. Stuart held the will up in front of Mr. Greeley, and asked him in my presence if that was his last will and testament, and whether that was his signature and seal; Mr. Greeley said "Yes;" Mr. Stuart then asked Mr. Greeley if he would have Mr. Hart witness the will, and he said "Yes;" Mr. Stuart next asked Mr. Greeley if he would have Mr. Haines for a witness, and he said "No;" Mr. Stuart then asked him if he would have John R. Stewart as a witness, and Mr. Greeley again said "No;" Mr. Stuart then asked Mr. Greeley if he would have Aunty Lampson to witness the will, and he said "Yes;" this was between 5 and 6 p. m.; there was no delay in signing my name after that; he seemed to be conscious and rational; he was asked questions, which he answered, and shook hands with a friend, after the acknowledgment of the will; there was a recognition of myself by him previous to the introduction of the will; Mr. Stuart held the will before Mr. Greeley's eyes and asked him the questions alluded to in regard to his signature and seal.

In connection with the effort to gain control of the *Tribune*, the purpose of introducing the will of 1871 becomes apparent. That will provides that one share of the stock shall be sold, and the proceeds applied to the Children's Aid Society of New York. One-half of each remaining share is left to his wife, and he renounces all interest in two shares standing in her name, and the balance of the stock is ordered to be sold according to the rules of the *Tribune* Association. Of this will, Samuel Sinclair is one of the executors. The popular indignation in Westchester County and in New York City runs very high at this outrageous attempt of the contestants to deprive the two daughters of the property belonging to them, especially since that attempt appears to be made simply to gain control of the *Tribune*. This feeling will be shared by every friend of Mr. Greeley's in the country. It is not only painful and annoying to his two daughters, but it is scandalous in every way. Meanwhile, the litigation must be tediously prolonged, and, during this litigation, the stock is locked up, and its proper influence in determining the course of the newspaper rendered nugatory.

THE RIGHTS OF STOVE-PIPES.

The absurdity of our municipal law in the matter of building regulations was illustrated at the Police Courts, a few days ago. We have established certain limits within which it is not lawful to erect any wooden building, or any other building, except in accordance with certain preventive regulations. But outside these limits, on the north, west, and south of the city, we have permitted the erection of any kind of building, no matter how inflammable. To the outside of these limits we have also driven the lumber-yards, and frame planing mills, and all other collections of fuel calculated to give a good start to any fire that may occur. The persons who have removed to these localities, outside the fire limits, claim that they have an unquestionable right to construct their houses to suit themselves, and consequently they have omitted chimneys as altogether useless. The free architecture of the suburbs is to have a stove, and the pipe thereof pierced through the roof without any of the precautions to prevent this pipe, when heated, setting fire to the pine board through which it is thrust. A fire warden visiting this locality insisted that the law extended thereto, and that stove-pipes could not be permitted in this reckless manner. His notices were defied. He then had one person arrested, and the Police Court, after taking several days' time to consider, has yielded its convictions to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, and fined the owner of the stove-pipe. The case was promptly appealed by the indignant counsel, and will probably be heard in a year or two, or after the city has been burned down again. This attempt to enforce a precaution against fire has, of course, produced a great excitement in the districts outside of the fire limits, and it will not be surprising if we have mass meetings in favor of free stove-pipes, and in favor of free fires, and it may be that indignant champions of popular liberty will head processions to the Council Chamber, there to compel the City Government to repeal any law which limits the right of any man to set fire to his own house, and destroy thereby the houses of his neighbors.

NEW PHASES OF CRIME.

We have, on several occasions, called attention to the unusual prevalence of crime in the country, the daily perpetration of murders, assassinations, burglaries and brutal assaults, and the long catalogue of lesser villainies, and have commented upon the laxity of the administration of justice which permits crime to go unchecked. These subjects have, also, more or less occupied the attention of the entire press of the country, and have been discussed in almost every pulpit of the land. The theme has grown well-nigh threadbare, and that, too, without accomplishing any apparent valuable or practical result in the suppression of crime or the enforcement of punishment. To call attention again, therefore, to the increase of crime or the impunity with which it is committed, would be only a repetition of what has already grown stale, but there are some new features connected with it, which have recently been developed, which deserve consideration. Hitherto it has almost invariably been the rule that murders have been committed either in revenge for some real or fancied wrong, or for the sake of obtaining valuables belonging to the victim, and they have been committed in a simple, direct way. Now, however, it is well-nigh impossible to take up a paper without finding accounts of murders growing out of the most singular and diverse causes, and perpetrated in a manner combining at once the most fantastic and hideous ideas with the refined essence of cruelty and diabolism. A notable instance of this is the murder perpetrated at Dover, Del., a few days since. A Professor of chemistry, who had a negro servant in his employ, suddenly disappeared, leaving his laboratory in a state of complete wreck, with the corpse of the negro frightfully mutilated among the ruins. The hands, feet, and head of the negro were missing, and the skin gone from the body. At first it was supposed to be the body of the Professor, who had been blown up with his own chemicals, especially as he had given out that he had discovered a gas, one property of which was its power to remove the skin from the body, so as to prevent all possible identification. It turned out, however, that the Professor and the negro had had an altercation, during which the Professor killed him. He then cut off the negro's head, hands, and feet, and buried them. The idea then seized him that he might turn the negro to advantage by making it appear that he had been killed by an explosion of this gas, and, having been mutilated beyond identification, the body might be taken for his own, and his supposed widow might collect his life-insurance. He thereupon flayed the negro, and, placing gunpowder in the floor underneath him, blew him and the laboratory up together. The affair eventuated as he had planned it. The body was supposed to be that of the Professor, and it was the universal opinion that he had been blown up with his own newly-discovered gas. The opinion might have remained unchanged forever had not the Professor returned the other day and delivered himself up to the authorities. The records of crime in this country do not reveal anything more grotesquely horrible and diabolical. Its parallel is not found even in the Jumpertz murder, in which, as will be remembered, a German woman was cut up and sent from Chicago to New York; the Webster-Parkman murder at Boston; the recent Charles River murder; or the Alice Bowlsby case. The most horrible phantasies of Poe himself do not excel it in the elements of cruelty. In Cincinnati, a few days since, two butchers entered the slaughter-pen, and, having stripped for their work, one of them turned suddenly upon the other and plunged his butcher-knife into his breast, severing his heart in twain. On Wednesday last, a stranger walked into a fashionable bagnio in New York City, and, deliberately shooting a courtesan dead, coolly walked out, informing her terrified companions that he could be found at the police station. A physician of Brooklyn is now on trial for poisoning an Internal Revenue Assessor of the same city, that he might continue a criminal intimacy with the wife of the latter, and the guilty woman and her paramour attended him on his death-bed. Now and then, crime is invested with a mysterious sort of romance, hardly ever to be found outside the pages of fiction. The *Independence Belge* contains a narrative of a murder of this kind which recently occurred at Brussels. Thirty years ago, a Captain of Dragoons seduced a young girl and then deserted her. A few weeks ago, he became involved in a quarrel with a fellow-officer, challenged him, and killed him at the first fire. The victim was his illegitimate son, and the mother the young girl whom he had seduced, although he did not know him. The mother called upon him one day, and, after upbraiding him for the murder, turned upon him and killed him and then killed herself. Columns might be filled with these extraordinary crimes which have occurred of late.

It seems as if human life was never considered of so little value as now. The slightest pretext is made the occasion of murder. Even young children, when denied the gratification of some passing fancy or whim, have taken revenge for the denial by murder or suicide. The impunity with which crime has been committed where there was some show of palliation, has gradually emboldened every man of brutal instincts to give way to his passion upon the slightest provocation, when, under other circumstances, the fear of punishment would have led him to control his passion within bounds. With the law's delay, the incapacity of prosecuting attorneys, which leaves open loop-holes for escape, and the conflicting testimony of scientific men as to what constitutes emotional insanity, which is now the favorite plea of murderers, and how far a murderer is responsible for his crime in this condition, and the mistaken clemency of the pardoning power, the chances are in favor of escape or light punishment. There is one thing certain: Crime will not cease until the laws are enforced. When a man knows that he must pay the forfeit for taking another man's life with his own, the alarming increase of murder will stop. Until that time, we must expect that murder will continue, and that it will continue to develop new and strange features of cruelty.

PHILLIPS ON FROUDE.

Mr. Froude has roused a more spiteful antagonist than even the Dominican Friar, who has given him so much trouble, or Mr. Meline, who rescued the reputation of Mary Stuart from his hands. No English critic has cut Mr. Froude more savagely than Mr. Wendell Phillips in his Boston lecture, the other evening, or in his address in New York, Monday evening, in which he turned upon the English historian again. This brilliant writer of party pamphlets, as Mr. Phillips styles Froude, had tossed O'Connell aside in one of his lectures as merely a platform agitator. Now, Daniel O'Connell is one of the pet studies of Mr. Phillips, who, whatever his faults may be, has a keen sympathy for the under dog in a fight. He said the laurel woven to-day for the brow of Gladstone was won by his following the statesmanlike suggestions of the great Irish champion, for his greatest claim to public gratitude was his treatment of the Irish question. It was this Irish spectre that paralyzed England and reduced her to the position of a second-rate power on the chess-board of Europe. When England, stung by German insolence to her sister Denmark, and by Bismarck's snubbing last year, longed, like the England of Chatham, to rush into war, she dared not, for she knew that Ireland would stab her in the back. As a background for his portrait of O'Connell, Mr. Phillips sketched preceding Irish history, a field in which he catches Mr. Froude trespassing, and impales him again. He calls Mr. Froude's statements, with regard to the amount of Irish resistance to English oppression, "wild exaggeration." Irish history, at best, is full of guesses, and Froude, if he has the choice of two guesses, always takes care to guess against Ireland. For instance, to excuse the confiscation by James I., about the year 1604, of six of the richest of Irish counties, he pleads that it made no difference, as there was plenty of lands left for the Irish, who numbered only about half a million. But desiring in another place to put the Irish into as humiliating an attitude as possible, he says that they, in 1642, numbering a million and a half, allowed themselves to be conquered by Cromwell with only 50,000 men, *i. e.*, they trebled their population in 38 years. It takes France 66 years to treble hers; the United States, with its immigration and boundless resources, 40 years; but Ireland, pressed to the ground by every sort of want and oppression, trebles more quickly than either. To deepen the colors of their cowardice, Mr. Froude says that the Irish were beaten by Cromwell's 50,000 Anglo-Saxons, although they met him with 200,000 of the million and a half of their numbers. Wonderful! says Mr. Phillips. France, stirred by German hate, put 1 in 50 into arms; Germany, 1 in 38; the South almost emptied its graveyards to enlist 1 in 28; Massachusetts gave 1 in 19; but Ireland, a national wreck, all its adult population gone, with its 900,000 widows, old men, and babies, had 1 man in 4 in the field. "If Mr. Froude tells the truth," Mr. Phillips ended, "no tongue can describe the infamy of the Government that struck at such a people." What will Mr. Froude do with this terrible American? He won't answer his English critics; he dismisses with a curt paragraph Mr. Meline, who charges him specifically with literary counterfeiting; he has given notice that he will pay no further attention to Father Burke. Will he ignore Mr. Phillips in the same way? How does he expect to defend England if he cannot first defend himself?

A DAMAGING CHARGE.

Shortly after the Chicago fire, the Territorial Legislature of the District of Columbia appropriated $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and provided that bonds should be issued to cover any deficiency caused by the withdrawal of this sum from the Treasury. Mr. Merrick was Chairman of the Committee to whom the money was to be paid; but, as the payment was continually deferred by Governor Cooke, Mr. Merrick made an investigation which resulted in the discovery that, although the relief money had never been applied, the bonds had been issued and sold. The correspondent of the New York *World* has had an interview with Mr. Merrick on the subject. During this interview, Mr. Merrick stated very emphatically to the *World's* correspondent that the Governor was bound by his promise to sell the bonds and turn the proceeds over to the Committee. The Governor, however, never informed the Committee of the sale, nor ever turned over any of the proceeds after the sale. Mr. Merrick then produced the letters between himself and the Governor. In the first, dated Nov. 20, 1872, Mr. Merrick expresses his surprise that the proceeds of the sale of these bonds has been diverted to some other purpose than that for which they were originally intended, and that the Government was unable to account for the proceeds, and makes a formal request that the amount due the Committee be turned over to it. To this Governor Cooke replied, asking for Mr. Merrick's authority for the statement that the sale of the bonds had been misapplied, and stating that the balance due the Committee was subject to draft whenever the Committee needed it for the relief of Chicago,—a safe enough proposition, as it was believed that Chicago was not in need of relief. On the 25th of November Mr. Merrick replied, definitely stating his authorities, and adding to them several indirect sources of information, and here the matter rests. The facts remain that the proceeds were not turned over to the Committee in accordance with the obligations the Governor had assumed. Not being turned over, it is difficult to come to any other conclusion than that the proceeds were diverted to some other purpose.

Some days since, THE TRIBUNE gave a description of that department in the Vienna Exhibition which is to be known as the "Infants' Pavilion," and which is to be devoted to the display of all articles of dress, furniture, play, care, and education of the children. A department which will be scarcely less interesting and useful will be that given up to woman as a worker. The scope of this department, as sketched by the Commissioners of the Vienna Exhibition, includes illustrations from female schools, whether public or private; female work that is peculiar to certain nations or communities; valuable industrial work in embroideries, flowers, and other kindred delicacies; female accomplishments in drawing, painting, sculpture, and other branches of the fine arts; and, finally, the literary work that has been done by women. The outlines for this department do not seem to be so unique as those of the children's part of the exhibition. It fails to include distinctly certain industrial and progressive pursuits that have been opened to women, notably in England and this country. There is little doubt, however, that specimens of the progress that has been made in enlarging the sphere of woman's employment will find proper classification and representation if they shall be presented. Such persons as are interested in this movement should concentrate their efforts, with a view to the full representation of the new fields of labor that women are finding and cultivating on all sides. No argument could be more forcible than bringing the character and results of these new avocations in contrast with the drudgery of the needle, and the poor reward which it receives in all countries.

Dr. Falk is introducing some radical changes into the Prussian system of education. So far his work is confined mainly to the elementary instruction; but it is reasonable to suppose that, if his plans meet with success here, they will be extended to the higher academies, and, perhaps, to the universities. The most important innovation that he has made is in the disuse of the subdivisions as to the sexes. In place of these, he has divided the elementary schools of the Kingdom into three grades, with instruction suited to the different ages or stages of advancement. In smaller districts where it is not practicable to have more than two teachers, he has made two classes, an upper and a lower class, instead of dividing the school into boys' and girls' departments. He has reduced the religious instruction on week days from six hours to four hours, which is a decided improvement. It will seem strange to Americans that even so long a time as four hours should be devoted to religious instruction in secular schools; but the elementary school system of Prussia is closely connected with the church for one thing, and, for another, there is no institution corresponding to our Sunday Schools. The time which Dr. Falk saves from religious exercises will henceforth be devoted to the study of history and geography, to be taught more practically than heretofore. It is probable that even the four hours of religious instruction will be somewhat curtailed hereafter, as Dr. Falk has already prohibited the practice of overtaxing the children's memories with learning hymns and Bible verses by heart.

The curious little Republic of San Marino is just now attracting some attention in Europe. It contains about twenty-two square miles, and is situated in Italy, not far from the City of Rimini. It is now a community of about 8,000 inhabitants, and its existence dates back to the year 1183, when a hermit named Marinus built him a hut on the top of the hill upon which it is located. There have been attempts to annex it, and it would not be surprising if the Italian policy of centralization should now seek to absorb it. It is not probable that any such attempt would succeed, if made, as the weakness of this Republic would be its best protection, and as the people would oppose any annexation. They once had the good sense to decline an offer of extension of territory which Napoleon I. made them. Universal suffrage prevails, electing a Council of State, which is divided equally into nobles, a middle class, and small land-owners. There is an army of 1,450 men, and two "Captain-Regents" constitute the executive authority. Fifteen policemen serve to maintain order in the city and country surrounding. The annual expenditure is about 26,000 *lire*, equivalent to about $5,200, nearly $1,000 of which is applied annually toward paying off the "national debt," which amounts to $8,000. San Marino attests that at least one hermit has done a good in a naughty world.

A very important educational movement has just been developed at Schenectady, N. Y., which contemplates the consolidation of Union College at Schenectady, the Medical College, Law School, and the Dudley Observatory at Albany, under the name of the "Union University of the State of New York." The Trustees of the Medical College, Law School, and Observatory have already ratified the proposition, and the Trustees of Union College are considering it favorably. It is expected that the new organization will be formally consummated at the Medical College, Albany, during the commencement exercises this month. Union College, as of old, will remain at Schenectady, and the other institutions at Albany. This important proposition seems to indicate that Union College has broken the shell of its conservatism, and is about to make an effort to elevate itself from the low position it has held so long. Hitherto, Union College has been the *dernier resort* for students whose grade of scholarship was too low to secure their admission into other colleges, and a harbor of refuge for those who were expelled from their Alma Mater. It has been a stepmother for the odds and ends of collegiate life. The new project, however, will correct all this, and give Union College a high standing in the future.

The amusement programmes of Paris do not show any falling off in gayety from former seasons, and the *Gazette des Etrangers* indicates that the city is as full of strangers as ever before. In music, there are Pasdeloup's popular concerts, the Italian grand opera, the French grand opera, the French opera comique, with *opera-bouffe* scattered throughout the city in half a dozen different theatres; in the drama, Moliere, Corneille, and Racine reign at the *Comedie-Francaise*, Victor Hugo at the Odeon, Sardou at the Chatelet and Vaudeville; spectacles, balls, concerts, circuses, and an infinite variety of other entertainments occupy between twenty and thirty places of amusement which seem to be crowded nightly. The programmes show that *opera-bouffe*, which has so completely collapsed among us, is more popular than ever in its original home, and that M. Offenbach has found numerous imitators. This style of entertainment, which was once confined to the little *Bouffes-Parisiens*, now monopolizes some of the largest and best theatres in Paris.

The monument to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens was placed in position in the cemetery at Lancaster, Pa., where his remains lie buried, on the 5th inst. The style of the monument is old Roman, with semi-circular ends. On the north and south sides are large panels of Italian marble, with drapery of black marble at the top of each panel, in imitation of looped-up curtains. The structure is built of granite, and is but eight feet in height, although it is very massive. Mr. Stevens is buried in a lone, unpretending corner of a private cemetery, and on one of the panels of the monument are the following words, prepared by Mr. Stevens for the purpose now used: "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude; but, finding other cemeteries limited as to race by charter rules, I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life,—equality of man before his Creator."

Jules Janin, the eloquent Parisian feuilletonist and critic, has recently written a long and severe criticism of a singing burlesque, based upon the principal incidents in the unhappy lives and loves of Abelard and Heloise, which is now having a run at the Folies Dramatiques, a variety theatre of Paris. We have no doubt that Janin's protest against this dramatic sacrilege will meet with sympathy the world over. Burlesque is a legitimate weapon; but it is doubtful whether the sneering [illegible] does not accomplish more evil than good in choosing subjects which commend themselves to the affections and the sympathies, and are generally regarded as sacred. At the same time, what must have been the character of the burlesque to draw out a protest from a French critic, who has never before manifested any reverence for anything?

IT WAS NOT A MURDER.

The Circumstances Attending the D Henry Ohland Cleared Up—He Wa dently Killed While Getting Off a T Cars.

Detective Tyrrell, who has been inves the circumstances attending the my death of Henry Ohland, the young man found wounded and insensible at the Throop street and the Chicago, Burli Quincy Railroad track, on the evening 21st of November, gives it as his opinio was not murdered. At 6 o'clock, two minutes before he was discovered in the tion above described, Ohland, who was a tive fireman, left his engine at Halste bridge to go to supper. George Group, gineer, saw him go away. He jumped rear platform of a car of an out-going which would convey him to Henry stre boarded at No. 188 on the latter thoro It was a very frosty evening, and the the car upon which he rode were coat ice. The detective believes that, in atte to jump from the moving train, Ohland and was thrown into a ditch between two His face was scratched by coming in with a portion of the woodwork of the the fracture in his skull was caused by upon the end of a tie. The train passed street at four minutes past 6, and Ohla found by John Murphy, a coal dealer the vicinity, twenty-one minutes afterw is reasonable to suppose that a murde not have been committed at that and in that space of time, more es as pedestrians were passing from thei every minute. Ohland was not found track, as reported by the police; neither stabbed; neither was his watch-chain The latter is now in the possession of the tive, and is sound in every part. It is silver chain,—such a one as a robber wo be likely to leave behind. The watch wa but it is the belief of the detective slipped from the insecure ring, and was the snow. Ohland had only nineteen cen his person when found. Four or five d fore the accident, he told the engineer locomotive that he wished the paymaster come around, as he did not have any mon that official did not get around for som after the accident, it is presumed that had not procured any money in the me This is certainly a reasonable solution problem, and is, doubtless, correct.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

The Employes of the North and Wes Gas Works Liable to Quit Work on day Next—A Reduction of Wages the son—What the Gas People Have to the Subject.

London, England, has just emerged fr era of darkness occasioned by a general among the employes of its gas companies cago is likely to experience a similar aff resulting from a similar cause, but every is being used to avert it. Discontent fir peared among the men employed in the Side Gas Works, on Hawthorn avenue. corporation supplies the North and Sou visions of the city with light, and finds wo about 200 laborers. The Company is that the wages paid by it shall be lated by the law of supply and de Its employes, however, strenuously pose such arbitrament. The result of this difference of opinion is a ened strike. During the past busy s when workmen of all kinds were scar eagerly sought after, the Gas Company to the demands of its employes, and raised wages from $2.50 to $3 per day. The b season is now over, and laborers are plen cheap. Recognizing this fact, the Compa informed its employes that on next M morning their pay will be reduced to t standard. A Committee of the men have fied the Company that the proposed red will entail a general strike, in which the m the West Side Works will join. It is sai three-quarters of the North Side men have cheerfully submitted to the reductio for the exciting agitation carried o fifteen or twenty others. Mr. Watkins, senting the North Side Company, called Mayor Medill yesterday, and stated the ca him. He explained that, at the rate of per day, the men would earn more mone year than average mechanics, who are out o ployment one-quarter of the time. Ple men could be employed to fill the places strikers, and the work could be performe as well by new hands, as no experience w quired. If the discontented laborers cou kept from interfering, he had no doubt bu gas would be manufactured just as ra The Mayor promised that a police-force cient to maintain order would be detailed to works on Monday morning, and keep strikers, if there should be any, in their place.

TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

A Rambling Talk About the Peck Le A Mechanics' Institute, and Strikes.

A meeting of the representatives of the ous Trades' Unions of the city was held evening, in Workmen's Hall, Globe Th building. There were representatives from of the different Unions of the city pr Frank Lawler was chosen Chairman, and Wolsin was Secretary.

A member wished to know something cerning the Peck legacy, which had been l the Union for the building of a Mechanics' stitute.

The Chairman answered that a Comm called upon Mr. Isaac Spear regarding the ter, who referred them to Mr. T. B. Bryan, informed them that he thought that if the w ingmen would come forward and take p steps, the Peck legacy of property on C between Washington and Madison streets, w be secured. The President urged that ste at once taken. He said that while speakin would ask the representatives to consider matter of strikes. He also said they oug consider the poor workingwomen of the city was a matter the Union was bound to re He also referred to the matter of eight- labor, and said it was deplo that there was no represent in Congress who would foster the cause o workingmen. Mr. Sullivan said that, as to Mechanics' Institute, it was placed in the h of a Committee, who ought to care for it, will not, they ought to appoint another C mittee.

A member moved that a new Committe formed to look after the legacy.

The Chair appointed John Sullivan, J Cavanaugh, and Charles Kerchall.

Mr. Sullivan said that, if there was n better attendance by the representatives o Union, he was not in for supporting them longer. He said that as far as the President concerned he believed he was a scalawag, was in for deposing him.

No action was taken upon the matter.

After some unimportant business the U adjourned, to meet two weeks from last nigh

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. LUKE'S CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

Immediately after the Boston fire, the Chic Musical College managers, finding the depth their hearts stirred with sympathy and sor while brooding over the great calamity, consultation with a few other gentlemen to vise some musical means for the relief of sufferers. At that meeting it was discove that there were no sufferers in Boston; but they had made up their mouths for music, it resolved to hunt up some home sufferers, looking about, they discovered that St. Lu Hospital was always full of sufferers, tha was an excellent charity to aid, and that wh ever they might realize from a concert in would be discreetly distributed, and wo prove a blessing to the inmates and an enco ment to the lady managers who devoting themselves to their relief. So it resolved without a dissenting voice to give concert with this object in view. The conc came off last evening at Standard Hall, there was a large audience in attendance. performers were all pupils of the College, w the exception, Mr. L. A. Phelps, who teacher, and, consequently, they were all am whose admirable toilets and pretty fa mistakes that were m in the name of charity. The labor of usher was performed by young gentlemen who vol teered their services, and, altogether, the af went off as merrily as a marriage bell. young ladies who took part in the concert future Mehligs and Krebbses of Chica deserve to have their names recorded for the graceful services in behalf of charity. Th were Mrs. F. G. Hall, Mrs. F. Ullman, Mrs.

not seem to be so unique as those of ildren's part of the exhibition. It fails to de distinctly certain industrial and progr e pursuits that have been opened to wom tably in England and this country. There tle doubt, however, that specimens of ogress that has been made in enlarg e sphere of woman's employment will f oper classification and representation if t ll be presented. Such persons as are int ed in this movement should concentrate th forts, with a view to the full representation e new fields of labor that women are findi d cultivating on all sides. No argument co more forcible than bringing the charac d results of these new avocations in contr th the drudgery of the needle, and the p ward which it receives in all countries.

Dr. Falk is introducing some radical chang to the Prussian system of education. So f s work is confined mainly to the element struction; but it is reasonable to suppose th his plans meet with success here, they will tended to the higher academies, and, perha the universities. The most important inn ation that he has made is in the disuse of t bdivisions as to the sexes. In place of the has divided the elementary schools of ngdom into three grades, with instructi ited to the different ages or stages of advan nt. In smaller districts where it is not pr able to have more than two teache has made two classes, an up a lower class, instead of dividi e school into boys' and girls' departmen has reduced the religious instruct week days from six hours to four hou hich is a decided improvement. It will se range to Americans that even so long a time ur hours should be devoted to religious ruction in secular schools; but the element hool system of Prussia is closely connec th the church for one thing, and, for anoth ere is no institution corresponding to our Su ay Schools. The time which Dr. Falk sa om religious exercises will henceforth be oted to the study of history and geography, e taught more practically than heretofore. probable that even the four hours of religi struction will be somewhat curtailed hereaft Dr. Falk has already prohibited the practice ertaxing the children's memories with loa g hymns and Bible verses by heart.

The curious little Republic of San Marino ust now attracting some attention in Europ t contains about twenty-two square miles, a situated in Italy, not far from the City imini. It is now a community of about 8,0 habitants, and its existence dates back to t ear 1183, when a hermit named Marinus bu im a hut on the top of the hill upon which it ocated. There have been attempts to annex nd it would not be surprising if t talian policy of centralization should now se o absorb it. It is not probable that any su ttempt would succeed, if made, as the we ness of this Republic would be its best prot ion, and as the people would oppose any anne ation. They once had the good sense to decli n offer of extension of territory which Na eon I. made them. Universal suffrage preva lecting a Council of State, which is divi qually into nobles, a middle class, and sm and-owners. There is an army of 1,450 me nd two "Captain-Regents" constitute t xecutive authority. Fifteen policemen serve maintain order in the city and country surrou ng. The annual expenditure is about 26,0 ire, equivalent to about $5,200, nearly $1,000 which is applied annually toward paying off t "national debt," which amounts to $5,000. S Marino attests that at least one hermit has do good in a naughty world.

A very important educational movement h ust been developed at Schenectady, N. which contemplates the consolidation of Un College at Schenectady, the Medical Colleg Law School, and the Dudley Observatory at pany, under the name of the "Union Univers f the State of New York." The Trustees he Medical College, Law School, and Obser ory have already ratified the proposition, a he Trustees of Union College are considering avorably. It is expected that the new org zation will be formally consummated at t Medical College, Albany, during commencement exercises this mon Union College, as of old, will main at Schenectady, and the other institutio t Albany. This important proposition seem indicate that Union College has broken the sh of its conservatism, and is about to make an fort to elevate itself from the low position it held so long. Hitherto, Union College has be the *dernier resort* for students whose grade scholarship was too low to secure their admiss into other colleges, and a harbor of refuge f those who were expelled from their Alma Mate It has been a stepmother for the odds and en of collegiate life. The new project, howeve will correct all this, and give Union College high standing in the future.

The amusement programmes of Paris not show any falling off in gayety from form seasons, and the *Gazette des Etrangers* indicat that the city is as full of strangers as ever fore. In music, there are Pasdeloup's popul concerts, the Italian grand opera, the Fren grand opera, the French opera comique, wi *opera-bouffe* scattered throughout the city alf a dozen different theatres; in t drama, Moliere, Corneille, and Raci eign at the *Comedie-Francaise*, Vict Hugo at the Odeon, Sardou at the Chatel nd Vaudeville; spectacles, balls, concerts, c nuses, and an infinite variety of other ente ainments occupy between twenty and thir places of amusement which seem to be crowd ightly. The programmes show that oper *bouffe*, which has so completely collapsed amo s, is more popular than ever in its original ho nd that M. Offenbach has found numerous i ators. This style of entertainment, which w nce confined to the little *Bouffes-Parisie* ow monopolizes some of the largest and b heatres in Paris.

The monument to the memory of Thadd tevens was placed in position in the cemet Lancaster, Pa., where his remains lie buri the 5th inst. The style of the monument d Roman, with semi-circular ends. On th orth and south sides are large panels of Itali with drapery of black marble at the to f each panel in imitation of looped-up cu ins. The structure is built of granite, and ut eight feet in height, although very massive. Mr. Stevens is buri a lone, unpretending corner of a private tery, and on one of the panels of the mon ent are the following words, prepared by M tevens for the purpose now used: "I repo this quiet and secluded spot, not from a atural preference for solitude; but, findi ther cemeteries limited as to race by chart ules, I have chosen this that I might illustra my death the principles which I advoca hrough a long life,—equality of man before reator."

Jules Janin, the eloquent Parisian feuilleto t and critic, has recently written a long a evere criticism of a singing burlesque, ba pon the principal incidents in the unhap ves and loves of Abelard and Heloise, which ow having a run at the Folies Dramatiques, ariety theatre of Paris. We have no dou hat Janin's protest against this dramatic sac ge will meet with sympathy the world ov ... is a legitimate weapon; but it ... whether the sneering ... does not a omplish more evil than good in choosi bjects which commend themselves affections and the sympathies, e generally regarded as sacred. At the s me, what must have been the character of urlesque to draw out a protest from a Fre itic, who has never before manifested m verence for anything?

IT WAS NOT A MURDER.

The Circumstances Attending the Death of Henry Ohland Cleared Up—He Was Accidentally Killed While Getting Off a Train of Cars.

Detective Tyrrell, who has been investigating the circumstances attending the mysterious death of Henry Ohland, the young man who was found wounded and insensible at the corner of Throop street and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad track, on the evening of the 21st of November, gives it as his opinion that he was not murdered. At 6 o'clock, twenty-five minutes before he was discovered in the condition above described, Ohland, who was a locomotive fireman, left his engine at Halsted street bridge to go to supper. George Group, the engineer, saw him go away. He jumped on the rear platform of a car of an out-going train, which would convey him to Henry street. He boarded at No. 188 on the latter thoroughfare. It was a very frosty evening, and the steps of the car upon which he rode were coated with ice. The detective believes that, in attempting to jump from the moving train, Ohland slipped, and was thrown into a ditch between two tracks. His face was scratched by coming in contact with a portion of the woodwork of the car, and the fracture in his skull was caused by falling upon the end of a tie. The train passed Throop street at four minutes past 6, and Ohland was found by John Murphy, a coal dealer living in the vicinity, twenty-one minutes afterward. It is reasonable to suppose that a murder would not have been committed at that hour, and in that space of time, more especially as pedestrians were passing from their work every minute. Ohland was not found on the track, as reported by the police; neither was he stabbed; neither was his watch-chain broken. The latter is now in the possession of the detective, and is sound in every part. It is a solid silver chain,—such a one as a robber would not be likely to leave behind. The watch was gone, but it is the belief of the detective that it slipped from the insecure ring, and was lost in the snow. Ohland had only nineteen cents upon his person when found. Four or five days before the accident, he told the engineer of his locomotive that he wished the paymaster would come around, as he did not have any money. As that official did not get around for some days after the accident, it is presumed that Ohland had not procured any money in the meantime. This is certainly a reasonable solution of the problem, and is, doubtless, correct.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

The Employes of the North and West Side Gas Works Liable to Quit Work on Monday Next—A Reduction of Wages the Reason—What the Gas People Have to Say on the Subject.

London, England, has just emerged from an era of darkness occasioned by a general strike among the employes of its gas companies. Chicago is likely to experience a similar affliction, resulting from a similar cause, but every effort is being used to avert it. Discontent first appeared among the men employed in the North Side Gas Works, on Hawthorn avenue. This corporation supplies the North and South Divisions of the city with light, and finds work for about 200 laborers. The Company is willing that the wages paid by it shall be regulated by the law of supply and demand. Its employes, however, strenuously oppose such arbitrament. The natural result of this difference of opinion is a threatened strike. During the past busy summer, when workmen of all kinds were scarce and eagerly sought after, the Gas Company yielded to the demands of its employes, and raised their wages from $2.50 to $3 per day. The building season is now over, and laborers are plenty and cheap. Recognizing this fact, the Company has informed its employes that on next Monday morning their pay will be reduced to the old standard. A Committee of the men have notified the Company that the proposed reduction will entail a general strike, in which the men of the West Side Works will join. It is said that three-quarters of the North Side men would have cheerfully submitted to the reduction but for the exciting agitation carried on by fifteen or twenty others. Mr. Watkins, representing the North Side Company, called upon Mayor Medill yesterday, and stated the case to him. He explained that, at the rate of $2.50 per day, the men would earn more money in a year than average mechanics, who are out of employment one-quarter of the time. Plenty of men could be employed to fill the places of the strikers, and the work could be performed just as well by new hands, as no experience was required. If the discontented laborers could be kept from interfering, he had no doubt but that gas would be manufactured just as rapidly. The Mayor promised that a police-force sufficient to maintain order would be detailed to visit the works on Monday morning, and keep the strikers, if there should be any, in their proper place.

TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

A Rambling Talk About the Peck Legacy, A Mechanics' Institute, and Strikes.

A meeting of the representatives of the various Trades' Unions of the city was held last evening, in Workmen's Hall, Globe Theatre building. There were representatives from ten of the different Unions of the city present. Frank Lawler was chosen Chairman, and A. C. Wollain was Secretary.

A member wished to know something concerning the Peck legacy, which had been left to the Union for the building of a Mechanics' Institute.

The Chairman answered that a Committee called upon Mr. Isaac Spear regarding the matter, who referred them to Mr. T. B. Bryan, who informed them that he thought that if the workingmen would come forward and take proper steps, the Peck legacy of property on Canal, between Washington and Madison streets, would be secured. The President urged that steps be at once taken. He said that while speaking he would ask the representatives to consider the matter of strikes. He also said they ought to consider the poor workingwomen of the city. It was a matter the Union was bound to regard. He also referred to the matter of eight-hour labor, and said it was deplorable that there was no representative in Congress who would foster the cause of the workingmen. Mr. Sullivan said that, as to the Mechanics' Institute, it was placed in the hands of a Committee, who ought to care for it. If it will not, they ought to appoint another Committee.

A member moved that a new Committee be formed to look after the legacy.

The Chair appointed John Sullivan, J. T. Kavanaugh, and Charles Kerchall.

Mr. Sullivan said that, if there was not a better attendance by the representatives of the Union, he was not in for supporting them any longer. He said that as far as the President was concerned he believed he was a scalawag, and was in for deposing him.

No action was taken upon the matter.

After some unimportant business the Union adjourned, to meet two weeks from last night.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. LUKE'S CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

Immediately after the Boston fire, the Chicago Musical College managers, finding the depths of their hearts stirred with sympathy and sorrow while brooding over the great calamity, met in consultation with a few other gentlemen to devise some musical means for the relief of the sufferers. At that meeting it was discovered that there were no sufferers in Boston; but, as they had made up their mouths for music, it was resolved to hunt up some home sufferers, and, looking about, they discovered that St. Luke's Hospital was always full of sufferers, that it was an excellent charity to aid, and that whatever they might realize from a concert in its behalf would be discreetly distributed, and would prove a blessing to the inmates and an encouragement to the lady managers who were devoting themselves to their relief. So it was resolved without a dissenting voice to give a concert with this object in view. The concert came off last evening at Standard Hall, and there was a large audience in attendance. The performers were all pupils of the College, with one exception, Mr. L. A. Phelps, who is a teacher, and, consequently, they were all amateurs, whose admirable toilets and pretty faces ... mistakes that were made ... the name of charity. The labor of ushering was performed by young gentlemen who volunteered their services, and, altogether, the affair went off as merrily as a marriage bell. The young ladies who took part in the concert,—the Misses Mehlige and Krebbes of Chicago, deserve to have their names recorded for their special services in behalf of charity. They were Mrs. F. G. Hall, Mrs. F. Ullman, Mrs. C. D. Carrington, and the Misses Fargo, Keith, Phillipps, Field, McCormick, Oakley, Burtis, Lafayette, Eastman, Pratt, Roberts, Lewis, Swan, Ward, Monroe, and Hollowell. It was not an occasion calling for criticism, as all the ladies are pupils of the College, but it is only just to award Miss Nettie Roberts the credit of having played Liszt's transcription of "Rigoletto" in a very artistic way, and with a clearness of touch, power, and excellence of technique which indicate that she will yet make something more than an amateur pianiste. Mrs. Carrington is also deserving of credit for her singing of Bevignani's "La Fioraja," which is fast becoming a favorite concert piece; Mrs. Hall for her singing of the Osborne ballad, "Who's at My Window," and Miss Lewis and Mrs. Ulmann for their performance of Balfe's duo, "Trust Her Not." There were numerous encores, enthusiastic applauders, a brief speech of thanks from Rev. Dr. Locke, which was only a few bars in length, a general expression of satisfaction on the part of the audience, while the general merits of the entertainment were such as to indicate that the College is doing a good work for music.

SACRED CONCERT.

A sacred concert will be given at St. Mary's Church, to-morrow evening, under the auspices of Mr. Frank G. Rohner, the organist, in which the choir of the church, Mrs. McGuire, Miss Farrell, and Misses Schultze and Bowen, will sing several numbers from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and miscellaneous sacred selections.

SCOTT-SIDDONS.

it should not be forgotten, will read in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church this evening. It will be her last appearance this year in Chicago, and, as there is no telling what may happen before next year, everybody should go. The following is the programme:

PART FIRST.

Organ overture to "Zampa" .... Herold
Scenes from "As You Like It" .... Shakspeare
"The Bridge of Sighs" .... Hood
Scenes from "The Merchant of Venice" .... Shakspeare

PART SECOND.

Organ { a. Transcription, "Lohengrin" .... Wagner
{ b. Offertoire .... Battiste
"Anne Hathaway; or, Shakspeare's Wooing" .... E. Falconer
"Barbara Frietchie," by especial request .... Whittier
"The Courtship of Henry V." .... Shakspeare
Organ { a. Prelude and Fugue .... Bach
{ b. Wedding March .... Mendelssohn

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The grocery-store of A. M. Fleischman, No. 112 West Madison street, was robbed of $30 by burglars, at an early hour yesterday morning.

The West Side Music Class, of the Christian Union, will meet this evening, at 205 West Madison street, under the direction of Professor O. Blackman. This class is entirely free to all the members of the Union.

John Donaldson, whose wife reported him as missing to the police authorities, was found on the North Side, yesterday. He is out of his mind.

The residence of Fred. Peters, No. 161 North Morgan street, was entered, yesterday afternoon, by a sneak-thief, who appropriated jewelry worth $40.

The time for paying the water-tax, without the extra 10 per cent, expires at 6 o'clock this afternoon. To-morrow, the penalty will be added, and the water supply of the people who have not paid their tax will be cut off.

Joseph Baker, while attempting to jump on a moving freight train, on the Northwestern Railroad, near May street, yesterday morning, made a misstep and fell on the track. His right leg was amputated below the knee, and he was attended by Dr. Wenzer.

The West and South Division Railway Companies will, this morning, resume the running of through cars from Union Park to Twenty-second street. This will be good news to residents of both divisions of the city. Twenty new and elegant cars will be put on this line.

The Board of Bridewell Commissioners held a meeting at the Mayor's office, yesterday, and talked about contracts, the removal of obstructions from the river near the House of Correction, and the securing of additional ground for manufacturing brick. No definite action was taken.

Thomas P. Tallman, Cashier of the Traders' National Bank, has been appointed Receiver of the Scandinavian National Bank. The Comptroller of the Currency expresses the opinion that the assets of the bank will pay the creditors in full, and the losses will have to be borne entirely by the stockholders.

A scaffolding, upon which ten plasterers were at work, fell twenty feet, in Tom Foley's billiard hall, on South Clark street, yesterday afternoon. Three of the men were so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. Their names or residences could not be ascertained, as they had been but recently employed, and were comparative strangers to their fellow-workmen.

Hiram Jurgens, a bar-tender employed in the boarding-house No. 51 Meagher street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Tyrrell on a warrant sworn out by Thomas Egan, who charges him with having taken $64 from his pocket while he was asleep one morning. Another boarder misses a few dollars, and it is believed that Jurgens took that also.

Officer Elsas, of the Mayor's staff, while in a second-hand store, yesterday, encountered a small boy, who was anxious to dispose of a silver-mounted revolver. Elsas asked the lad where he got it, but he did not receive an answer, the boy dropping the weapon and running away as fast as he could.

Mrs. Patrick O'Neill arrived in this city, from London, two months ago, in search of her son, who formerly resided here. She brought with her his little daughter, and they are in great want at No. 113 Wright street. If any one knows of the whereabouts of the son and father, they will perform an act of charity by leaving word at the Mayor's office.

At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, an unknown man was run over at the Eighteenth street crossing of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, and instantly killed. He attempted to cross the track between two cars, and the train starting suddenly he was thrown beneath the wheels. The body was taken to the Morgue. Deceased was about 50 years of age, and was dressed in gray coat and pants, and wore a black felt hat and rubber shoes.

Alexander Brown, residing at No. 1144 West Jackson street, reported at police headquarters, yesterday, that a mob of sneak-thieves, ten in number, composed of boys from 14 to 20 years of age, entered his house, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday forenoon, and stole wearing apparel and jewelry to the value of $80. The majority of them reside in the neighborhood, and are so well known that they can hardly escape arrest.

Roundsman Simmons and a squad of policemen raided the gambling house of Al Sykes, on the second floor of No. 84 West Madison street, last evening, and arrested the keeper and eight inmates. All of the latter gave fictitious names. Three of them were very verdant, and couldn't understand why they were locked up. After remaining in the Sixth Precinct Station an hour, they were released, every one giving bail for his appearance at the Police Court this morning.

A correspondent, signing himself "Humanity," informs THE TRIBUNE that, at half-past 11 o'clock last Saturday forenoon, two men named T. V. Powers and John J. McCormick were precipitated from a scaffolding in the new hotel at Highland Park. "The doctors," he says, "pronounce Power's back slightly broken." "Humanity" calls for a subscription in aid of the men from the gentlemen comprising the Hotel Company.

A few days ago there was a howl among gas consumers and a general recourse to gas-fitters, whose order-books overrun with summons to "stop leaks." There was abroad in community an odor worse than of gas, and yet it was recognized as gas, and proceedings were had accordingly, but of no avail, until the nuisance died out of itself. It has transpired that the Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company were experimenting with a new variety of coal. The public will believe one test enough, without seeking to know further. If that coal is not a "bad egg," it certainly smelt like one.

The two bears in Lincoln Park are to be attached for debt. Captain Harry Faith claims that Captain Mat. Boardman owes him $122, and that Boardman owns the animals. Justice Scully issued the necessary writ yesterday, but constable Slavin declined to serve it, as his life is not insured. Constable Slavin, after consulting "Buffalo Bill" and "Texas Jack," who are stopping at the Barnes House, consented to capture the bears and bring them before Scully. The three will start for Lincoln Park this morning.

A meeting of the officers of several of the trades-unions was held in the Globe Theatre Hall last evening. Frank Lawler presided, and said the object of assembling was to learn what had become of the Peck estate on Canal street, between Washington and Madison, which was left as a legacy to the Workingmen of Chicago. He also referred to the eight-hour system, and urged the necessity of its thorough propagation. Mr. Sullivan said a committee had already been appointed to look after the Mechanics' ... institute, and, as they had ... to do so, he thought another committee should take charge of the matter. On motion, Thomas Kavanaugh, John Sullivan, Charles Kirchall, and Frank Lawler were appointed a Committee to confer with Isaac Spear and T. B. Bryan, Managers of the Institute. Another meeting will be held at the same place two weeks from last night.

A burglary was committed in the yard of the Dry Dock Company, on Fifth avenue, during Thursday night, wherein fourteen tool chests were broken open, and a quantity of carpenter's tools, amounting in value to several hundred dollars, stolen. Officer John McGarry, of the First Precinct, found the property on board of the canal boat Erwin, and arrested a man named John McBride, one of the boat's crew, on suspicion of having committed the theft. An extensive assortment of marked linen goods was also found on the boat, and was taken to the Station for indentification. Any person who has lost such property should call and examine this collection.

J. H. Smalley, of No. 52 Chicago avenue, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, for issuing a business card which is a *fac simile* of the twenty-five cent fractional currency. He was "up" some time ago, and promised to withdraw the cards from circulation, but one was recently passed by a clerk in the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Smalley asserted that he had collected and destroyed all the notes he could find, and had not issued any additional ones. Mr. Glover, the United States District Attorney, requested him to get the lithographic plates from which the notes were printed, and Smalley produced them. They were destroyed in the presence of Commissioner Hoyne and Mr. Glover, and Smalley was dismissed.

PERSONAL.

Hon. E. M. Marshall, Minneapolis, is at the Tremont.

Hon. Wm. Loughridge, of Iowa, is at the Tremont.

Hon. John B. Miller, of Des Moines, Iowa, is at the Tremont.

Hon. Corrydon Weed, of Bloomington, is at the Tremont.

The County Clerk issued fifteen marriage licenses yesterday.

Captain W. G. Mitchell, United States Army, is at the Gardner.

General William T. Wilson, Des Moines, Ia., is at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Siddons, of England, are at the Tremont.

W. C. Cleveland, Esq., of the Fort Wayne Road, returned from his Northern trip yesterday.

Judge Biturney and Captain L. S. Plando, Manitoba, British Possessions, are at the Gardner.

Richard Kane is missing. He came to Chicago from Ogdensburgh, N. Y., last Friday, and has not been heard of but once since. A check for $100, sent to him by express, was taken from the office by him. Kane is about 60 years of age, and is blind in one eye.

"Oliver Optic," who has written so many books for juveniles, will lecture for the boys and girls in the Union Park Congregational Church this afternoon. His subject will be "The Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Young Printer." Young and old should hear him.

The following are at Anderson's European Hotel: Wm. H. Stoetzel, Milwaukee; A. J. Hodges, Irwin, Ill.; C. B. Wilber, New York; V. M. Ayers, Galva, Ill.; D. Dorg, Cincinnati; H. Bunshaud, Winona, Minn.; E. Canklin, New York; E. Smith, Rockford; J. Tuperman, Texas.

The following were registered at the Gardner yesterday: A. Duboeg, Philadelphia; M. A. Hanna, Cleveland; H. K. Lincoln, George E. Kunze, Detroit; Mrs. A. B. Saxton, New York; H. W. Frand, Boston; Robert E. Young, St. Louis; James Neal, Massilon, Ohio; J. W. Doane, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Len Higby, New Orleans; M. D. DeWolf, Milwaukee; Peter Kiene, Jr., Dubuque.

The following are at the Tremont: N. W. Trobridge, Kansas City; S. L. Dowe, Cedar Rapids; Ben Sampson, Rochester; Wm. F. ...ton, Philadelphia; B. F. Richardson, Jr., Boston; Edward Holbrook, New York; J. C. Dunn, Vincennes, Ind.; L. R. Morris, Detroit; C. Weed, Bloomington; Chas. H. Hapgood, St. Louis; B. J. Turner, Lincoln, Neb.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday: C. O. Snow, Kansas City; S. Hilles, Philadelphia; E. H. Greggs, Rockford; E. Canfield, Aurora; W. B. Bally, Champaign; F. W. Lawrence, New York; E. A. Casey, Peoria; R. J. Linton, Pittsburgh; W. W. Fielder, Bloomington; George W. Foot, New York; P. H. Rumsey, St. Paul; N. S. Ketchum; P. Higgins, Madison, Wis.

Officers Slayton and Gallagher, of the First Precinct, Officers Miller and Flynn, of the Sixth Precinct, and Officer Dargon, of the Twelfth Precinct, have been appointed to act as detectives in their respective districts. This will relieve the headquarters men of a great deal of unimportant business, and afford them an opportunity to display their skill in cases of a serious nature.

The following are at the Sherman: B. C. Truman, San Francisco; I. G. Wooley, Washington, D. C.; L. E. Snow, Philadelphia; George Horton, Newark, N. J.; W. R. Jennings, Detroit; John Gould, Cincinnati; E. W. Keys, Madison, Wis.; P. E. Kingsbury, Columbus, Ohio; H. D. Blakerly, Buffalo; E. N. Bentley, Montpelier, Vt.; W. L. Gage, St. Louis; James R. Herron, Oshkosh, Wis.; P. S. Sanborn, Texas; J. Q. Adams, Lexington, Ky.; L. S. Stone, Memphis; B. F. Baker, Mobile; L. T. Wilcox, New York.

Mrs. Kate N. Daggett gave the first of her Art Lectures to the members of the South Branch of the Christian Union, on Thursday evening. The class-room was crowded by a delighted company, who listened to the most finished performance which the Union has yet elicited. Mrs. Daggett began with the first ages of architecture and sculpture, and gave to her hearers a sparkling, graceful, eloquent, and, better than all, thoroughly studied and correct, history of these arts, which she illustrated lavishly with the beautiful photographs in her possession. These lectures are to be given fortnightly, the next being on Thursday evening, Dec. 26. They are free only to the members of the Union.

The American *Register*, Paris, Nov. 23, notes the whereabouts of the following Chicago people abroad: Paris—C. S. Crane, John A. Cutler and family, George L. Dunlap and family, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Frink, A. H. Hatch, Miss May Hubbard, Mrs. O. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. T. M. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Kelly and six children, Miss M. T. McDougall, H. L. and Miss A. E. Norton, Mrs. J. Pendleton, Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, M. Byersan, Mrs. Singer, Mrs. T. Woodbridge. London—A. J. Fisher, G. W. Vail. Nice, France—Charles Knickerbocker. Dresden, Germany—F. C. and T. G. D. Larned. Munich, Bavaria—Mrs. R., Miss Rose, and Miss Francis Howe. Geneva, Switzerland—Mrs. H. H. Porter. Florence, Italy—W. H. Bigelow and family, Miss Fay Calhoun, Miss Clara Gordy, Miss S. L. Latiner, H. E. Opdyke.

A DUTY PERFORMED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your most excellent editorial, on the fearful calamity at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, reminds me that I have a duty to perform, in calling the attention of the public to as neatly conceived and perfectly executed piece of diabolism as can be found; that is the lower staircase leading from the gallery of Aiken's Theatre to the street. Let those interested examine for themselves, and imagine the result in case of a stampede from that portion of the house. Nothing could be more terrible in such an event, even if detail of construction would make it so in case of a panic, even to the large doors *opening inward*, a fatal error. See to it, you who have responsibility in the matter, and close not your eyes, to open them when too late. R.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13, 1872.

California Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow, Dec. 15, via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 10:15 a. m., the regular time of Pacific Fast Line, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations, arriving at Omaha Monday morning, making close connections with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west. Through tickets reading via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

The Box-Nailing Machine,

invented by Mr. Edward Beard, now on exhibition at No. 87 West Lake street, is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity. It is a self-feeder, can be adapted to any sized box, and does its work with rapidity and accuracy. Mr. Beard has spent much time in bringing this machine to perfection. A first-class opportunity is offered capitalists to make a profitable ... in the purchase of rights, or ... in the introduction of the machine ...

Burnett's Cocoaine

makes the Hair glossy and beautiful.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Stock speculation was the only interesting feature of Wall street to-day. The dealings were marked by increased depression, and a further decline in the leading shares.

Money was in active demand at 7 to 1-16, closing easier at 7. Sterling strong at 109¾ for long, and 110¼ for short sight.

Gold was heavy, declining from 113¼ to 112½, rallying to 112¾, and closing at 112¾@112⅞. Loans, 1-64 to flat for use; then 3@5 for carrying. Clearings, $38,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $119,000.

Governments quiet and firm.

State bonds dull.

The stock market was active in the several speculative shares, but at declining figures. Pacific Mail was very active and irregular, opening at 72½, advancing to 73¼, falling to 70½, and closing at 72½. Many of the weaker holders are said to have been shaken out. Rock Island fell from 111¾ to 109⅞, on rumors of a new issue and trouble about an old land-grant. St. Joseph common fell from 49 to 46½, reacting to 48½. Panama fell from 130 to 124, but recovered partially. In other shares the fluctuations were smaller, but generally downward. The whole market, nevertheless, closed steady. Among the business of the day were small sales of New York and New Foundland Telegraph at par.

Sterling 109@109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅞	Coupons, '67	116¼
5-20s of '62	113	Coupons, 68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	113	New 5s	111
Coupons, '65	113½	10-40s	109¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93½	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	79½	North Carolinas, old	34½
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	77½
W. U. Tel	79½	Wabash	71
Quicksilver	44½	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93½
Wells Fargo	80½	Terre Haute	14
American Express	66½	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	81½	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	72½	C. & A. pfd	113½
New York Central	96	O. & M.	46½
Erie	53	C., C. & C.	90½
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	136½
Harlem	117	Lake Shore	94½
Harlem pfd	127	Indiana Central	35
Michigan Central	115½	Illinois Central	122
Pittsburgh	88	Un. Pacific stocks	37½
Northwestern	87½	U. P. bonds	89⅞
N. W. pfd	90⅞	Cen. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	109⅞	Del., Lac & W	91
N. J. Cen	102	B., H. & Erie	8½
St. Paul	54½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; Spring, 11s@12s 9d; White, 12s@12s 4d; Club, 12s 6d@13s. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d. Rest unchanged. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 30,000 quarters, 22,500 being American.

LONDON, Dec. 13—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 91¾@91¾; account, 91¾; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; 5-20s of '67, 92; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89¾. Erie, 42½; sperm oil, 90.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 13.—5-20s of 1862, 96¾.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Rentes, 54f 50c. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 500,000f during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 10½d; Orleans, 10⅞d. Sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales. Sales of the week, 84,000 bales; export, 9,000 bales; speculation, 8,000 bales. Stock, 365,000 bales; American, 34,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 65,000 bales; American, 35,000 bales; actual export, 7,000 bales. Stock afloat, 218,000 bales; American, 129,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d.

Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 39s; short ribs, 40s.

Yarns and fabrics, at Manchester, firm, with an upward tendency.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 30,000 qrs, of which 23,000 qrs were American. Receipts of corn for the past three days, 20,000 qrs; American, 18,000 qrs.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 863 head, making the total for the week thus far 8,007 head, or 471 cars, against 314 cars the same time last week. Market lifeless, but few buyers in attendance, and they are not disposed to purchase. Owners to effect sales would be obliged to submit to a decline of 1¼c from last week's closing prices. Quite a large number of cattle will be held over. Not sufficient trade to give character to the market. Sales, 84 Ohio steers, averaging 956 to 1,095 lbs, at $4.50@4.62½; 20 Ohio cows and heifers, 942 lbs, at $3.50; 39 Michigan steers, 1,008 to 1,065 lbs, at $3.75@4.00; 22 Michigan stockers, 853 lbs, at $3.50; 32 fair Texans, 1,150 lbs, at $4.00, and $1 per head premium.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day 280, making the total for the week thus far 11,400 against 8,400 last week. Market a little more active than yesterday. Canada lambs, $6.00@6.50; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.50; Western, $4.00@5.00, extra lots bringing higher prices. But few sales were made public to-day. Quite a quantity of Christmas stock sold at prices ranging over 8c. A large number of sheep and lambs are held over. Sales: 223 extra Canadian sheep, av 114 to 175 lbs, at $5.75@6.75; 411 extra Michigan sheep, av 86 to 89 lbs, at $5.25@5.37½.

HOGS—To-day 11,400, making the total for the week thus far 48,700 against 37,300 last week. Market slow and about ¼c off, light Yorkers commanding the highest prices, quoted at $4.10@4.25; picked lots higher. A fancy lot of Ohio hogs, McGee stock, av 430 lbs, at $4.45. Sales: 1,200 Ohio hogs, av 200 to 255 lbs, at $4.20@4.30.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—BEEVES—The supply this week has been good, consisting of sixty-nine cars over last week's receipts, and some fine Christmas cattle are among the offerings. Only a small retail trade was done yesterday, but this morning the attendance of New York, Eastern, Brighton, and local dealers was large. The offerings this week are far superior in quality to last, but the supply far exceeds the demand, consequently at the opening there was a decline of ¼c ℔ lb. Even this failed to render the market active, most of the buyers having apparently attended more for the purpose of looking at the Christmas cattle than making any purchases. A further concession of a quarter cent per pound on good butchering cattle was made in some cases, and it is more than probable that the reduction will be made general to-morrow.

MILCH COWS—In light demand and receipts; no change in prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Several droves of Christmas stock are embraced in the receipts, but, although the quality shows an improvement, the general trade is quiet, with a decreased local demand. There are now fully 50 car-loads on the market, and prices are about 6 to 6½c ℔ lb for coarse wool-sheep; 4½ to 6½c for fine wool, and 7½ to 8c ℔ lb for lambs.

HOGS—The market for live stock is very dull. Eighty Western, averaging 314 lbs, were sold at $5.00 ℔ cwt, and 276 Southern Ohios, averaging 255 lbs, at $5.00 per cwt. Dressed hogs bring 5¾ to 6c ℔ lb.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—BEEVES—Receipts to-day, including some late yesterday, 950, making 9,000 for the week, against 8,100 last week. No change; only old lots are well cleared up. Sales 2 cars fair, 5½ cwt, Cherokees, at 9c, with 20 cars poor Texan, same weight, at 8c, 55 lbs per cwt; 4 cars thin 6¾ cwt Illinois at 10¾c, 3 cars, 7 cwt, at 11¼c; 2 cars fat Ohio, 7¾ cwt at 12@13¼c.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,600, completing 6,600 for the week, against 28,300 last week. Trade dull, but prices firm at 4½@5¼c for thin, and 6@6½c for fair to prime. Car choice 90-lb Ohio sheep sold at 7c; car poor 73-lb at 5c; bar 92-lb Illinois at 6¼c.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,300, making 41,500 for the week, against 41,500 last week. Several cars of Western dressed arrived and sold at 5½@5¾c, with city slaughtered at 5¾@6¾c as extremes. The market closed firm.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Business was very quiet to-day in all departments. The market for cotton goods is firm and generally without change in quotations. Indian Head, ½, and 48-inch brown sheetings have been advanced ½c per yard by jobbers. Dress goods are in better demand. Pacific chintz foulards are sold out. Woollens are quiet except for small lots of spring weight cassimeres. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says foreign goods are very dull. Ribbons, silk velvets, and millinery silks are selling very low at auction.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $6.50@6.75; stockers, $3.00@4.00.

SHEEP—Dull; arrivals fair; best, $5.50@6.00; medium, $4.50@5.00; common, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.10@4.30; Yorkers, $4.00@4.20.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling uplands, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 6,000 brls. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firmer, but scarcity of freight-room checks business; receipts, 17,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern spring, $1.51@1.52; No. 3 spring, $1.44@1.45; Iowa spring, $1.40; red Western, $1.75. Rye scarce. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts, 9,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 65½@66c; sail, 67c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 11,000 bu; old mixed Western, 53@55c; new, 49@51c; white, 52@55c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 34@35c.

HAY—Steady.

HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 9½@10c. Molasses in fair demand; New Orleans, 58@59c. Rice quiet at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 27@27½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, at 89½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $13.75@14.00; old, $13.25; prime mess, $15.00. Beef dull; mess, $10.00@12.00; extra, $12.00@13.50. Cut meats unchanged, Middles weak; short clear for January, 7⅛c; long and short clear, for January, 7¼c; long clear, spot, 7c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅞@8c; kettle, 8¼@8 3-16c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Easier at 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Firm and in good demand at 96½@97½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; No. 1, $1.21; No. 2, $1.13¾. Oats firm; No. 2, 26½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 27c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 63c. Barley steady; No. 2, 65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; barley, 400 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm choice triple extra, $7.75@8.75; family, $10.00@10.50. Corn scarce and higher; mixed, 68c; yellow, 70c. Oats, 45@47c.

BRAN—$1.35.

HAY—Scarce and advanced; prime, $30.00; choice, $35.00, from store.

PROVISIONS—Pork advanced; mess, $14.00. Bacon scarce and higher, at 5⅞c, 9¼c, 10c, and 11c. Hams dull at 15@18c. Lard scarce; tierce, 8¼@8¾c; keg, 9¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; inferior, 5@6¼c; common, 7@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8½c; prime to strictly prime, 9@9¾c. Molasses steady; common, 45@47c; fair, 48@50c; prime, 53@55c. Coffee quiet at 16@19c.

WHISKEY—93@95c.

COTTON—Firmer and unsettled; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary, 18c; low middling, 18¾c; middling, 19½c; middling Orleans, 19½c. Receipts, 1,041 bales; exports, 3,161 bales; to Boston, 1,774 bales; stock, 170,588 bales; sales for the week, 3,600 bales; receipts, net, 37,180 bales; gross, 40,914. Exports, Great Britain, 13,144; Continent, 8,436; coast, 5,237.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $1.80; No. 1, $1.69¼@1.70; amber, $1.61. Corn steady; mixed, 41c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Dressed, $4.60@4.65.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat quiet; No. 1 red held at $1.68; No. 2 do, $1.58. Corn firm; old, 46@47c; new, 45c. Oats firm; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand, and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.65@1.66; amber Michigan, $1.64; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.65 bid. Corn steady; high mixed, new, 37c; low mixed, 36½@36¾c. Oats dull and nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.70@4.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 500 bu; oats, 700 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm; choice, $2.00@2.15; other grades unchanged. Corn scarce, firm; mixed Western, 62c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 48c; white, 50c. Rye quiet; 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, unchanged.

BUTTER—Scarce; wanted; unchanged.

WHISKEY—96c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn dull; 58@60c. Barley nominally unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; sales 7,700 bu at $1.25 for No. 3 Chicago spring, and $1.40 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn firm; sales 2,000 bu No. 2 Western at 50c in railroad elevator. Oats dull.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, unchanged; best grades in demand. Wheat in light demand, but holders firm; red, $1.85@1.88; amber, $11.90; white, $1.95@2.10. Rye scarce and wanted. Corn dull; new yellow, 58@62c; old, 68c; mixed Western, 65c. Oats in better demand; white, 50@53c; mixed, 46@47c.

PETROLEUM—Nothing doing.

WHISKEY—In limited demand; 96c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate demand; extra family, $6.25.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged in every respect.

HOGS—Active; $3.90@4.00 for fair to heavy. Receipts, 5,760.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 13.—COTTON firmer; good ordinary, 17¼@17½c; low middling, 18¼@18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm at $6.00@10.25. Corn meal lower, $3.20. Corn dull and drooping; 51@52c. Oats scarce and firm; 43@44c.

HAY—Lower; $25.00@30.00.

BRAN—Active; $24.00.

BULK MEATS—In good demand at full prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.50@7.75. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.55@1.57. Corn steady; new, 40@41c. Rye in good demand at 73@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet; best grades firm.

OILS—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and drooping. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard—steam, 7½c; kettle, 7¾c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 5½c; clear sides, 5¾c. Bacon—Shoulders dull at 5c; sides unchanged. Green shoulders and sides dull; shoulders, 3¼@3½c; sides, 4⅞@5c. Hams in good demand at 6⅛@8½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.75@3.80.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring, $1.14@1.14½; No. 3 red fall, $1.63. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 31c; white, 34@35c on east track. Oats firmer and higher; No. 2, 23@25c, on east track, 25c this side. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye scarce, in demand, and higher; No. 2, 64c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $12.00. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard firm; good, 7c.

CATTLE—In fair demand, and firm for choice, at 5@6c.

HOGS—Firm; range, $3.40@3.85; most sales at $3.70@3.75. Receipts, 6,700.

—We see it stated in a Kansas exchange that Mr. Joy has been notified to close the land department of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad by the Land Leaguers,—they warning all persons from purchasing the lands of the Company, threatening hanging if they do.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NOTICE.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

The business connected with the Allan Line of Steamships heretofore conducted by FERD. S. WINSLOW will henceforth be carried on solely in the name of ALLAN & CO.

The steamers of the LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be dispatched from Portland:

Scandinavian	14th Dec.	Sarmatian	4th Jan.
Prussian	21st Dec.	Moravian	11th Jan.
Peruvian	28th Dec.	Polynesian	18th Jan.

Rates of passage from Portland:

Cabin, $70 to $80 Gold | Steerage, $30 Cur'ncy

ALLAN & CO.,

TEMPORARY OFFICE, Nos. 12 and 13 Oriental Building, LA SALLE-ST.

Anchor Line.

The new and powerful steamships of this popular line sail regularly EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from the Company's Pier, No. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, with goods and passengers for

Glasgow, Liverpool, and all parts of Great Britian, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe.

FARE PAYABLE IN U. S. CURRENCY.

To or from British and Irish ports	$30.00
To or from Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, &c.	35.00
To or from Bremen, Gottenberg, Bergen, &c.	38.00

First Cabin, fare $60 to $95, and return tickets at reduced rates.

Send for circular giving full information.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents,
7 Bowling Green, New York, and 324 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL.......Thursday, Dec. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Dec. 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Dec. 28, 3 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To or from British Ports.......$30.00
To or from German Ports.......35.00
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.......38.00
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 50 South Market-st., Chicago. ... LAGERGREN, Agent.

COAL AND WOOD.

BRIAR HILL COAL,

Hickory Wood.

Both arriving by rail and for sale by car load or in smaller quantities, cheap for cash.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Office corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st. Yard, corner Stewart-av. and Grove-st.

LADIES' GOODS.

"NOVELTIES."

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage).

In rich Silks, in real Laces, in Velvet and Seal Cloaks, in elegant Costumes, in Shawls, in Dress Materials, in house furnishing Goods, in Russia Leather Goods, and in all departments special selections for the Holiday trade suited to the tastes and purses of all classes.

Spanish Lace Fichus, Capes, and Sashes, Thread Barbes, Pointe Laces, fancy Silk Fichus, Ties, and Scarfs; the "Dresden," "Genoa," and "Austrian" Gloves; Gentlemen's Kid, Buck, and Tilbury Gloves; new styles of Gauntlets; "Harris" and "Victoria" Kids in one, two, three, and six buttons; Silk China Twill, Corah and Bandanna Hdkfs., Fr. Cambric Hdkfs. in plain and fancy borders, new designs in Monogram and Initial Hdkfs.; Gentlemen's Scarfs and Mufflers, Silk Underwear and Hosiery. Many "specialties" in this department not found elsewhere.

Elegant silver-mounted Russia Leather sets of Belts and Satchels in the latest Parisian styles. Fine Seal, Russia, and Rose Leather Purses for ladies and gentlemen, Pocket and Note Books, Cigar and Match Cases, Shell Combs, Fancy Back Combs, Hand Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Opera Fans, Bandeaus, Hair, Hat and Side Ornaments, Coronets, "Marguerite" Sets; Ear Drops and Bracelets in real Whitby Jet, and a great variety of small and choice novelties for Christmas giving at

285 & 287

WEST MADISON-ST.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ladies can find elegant lines of Silk Neck Wear, Gloves, Mittens, Collars, Cuffs, Smoking Jackets, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., for presents for their gentlemen friends, at lowest prices, at

WILSON BROS.,

818 Wabash-av.,

35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House)

CHICAGO,

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MUSICAL.

MUSIC BOOKS for the HOLIDAYS.

LIFE OF HANDEL [$2.00]; of CHOPIN [$1.50]; of BEETHOVEN [$2.00]; of MENDELSSOHN [$1.75]; of ROSSINI [$1.75]; of MOZART [$1.75]; of SCHUMANN [1.75]; of GOTTSCHALK [$1.50]; of WEBER [$1.75]. These books are elegantly bound, and are charming biographies.

LETTERS of MENDELSSOHN [$1.75]; of MOZART [$1.75]; of BEETHOVEN [$2.00]; POLKO'S REMINISCENCES OF MENDELSSOHN [$1.75]. These records of the inner life of the great masters are intensely interesting. Finely bound, like the preceding.

MOORE'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF MUSIC [$6.00] contains "all that is worth knowing" about music and musical people.

GEMS OF STRAUSS. 250 large pages, full of the best Strauss Music. Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00.

THE MUSICAL TREASURE. 225 pages of the most popular Vocal and Instrumental Music. $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Finely Gilt Binding.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. 212 pages. The very best German Songs, with German and English words. $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Finely Gilt Binding.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

HOSIERY,

Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Iron Bedsteads.

Professional Men, Bookkeepers and Clerks: Our Novelty Folding Iron Bedsteads are suitable for your offices, stores, warehouses, &c. No hinges. Patented 1869.

CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD CO.,
Van Buren-st., near Desplaines.

ANOTHER NEW CHROMO.

WHY THE HENS DON'T LAY.

A fine, humorous Picture that tells its own story, to be given away to each customer by THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 118 West Washington-st. and 128 Twenty-second-st.

FANCY GOODS.

BUYERS OF NOTIONS

And Fancy Goods will find at

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY'S

Wholesale Warerooms, full lines of Jewelry, Dobbs, Pocketbooks, Whitby Jet and Shell Jewelry, Fancy Boxes, Dolls, and every variety of Christmas Goods, Ribbons, Neckties, Specialties in Corsets, and a full stock of staple goods belonging to a large Notion Department, and all at New York Jobbing Prices.

Franklin and Madison-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

At Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

1872-'73.

The Little People of the Snow.

By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Richly and copiously illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. Printed with a tint. Small quarto, extra gilt. Price, $5; morocco extra, $9.

"The Little People of the Snow," is one of the most imaginative and delightful of Mr. Bryant's poems. In this volume it appears elaborately and exquisitely illustrated—the illustrations exhibiting a fancy and invention no less striking than the poem itself. *A more beautifully illustrated book has never appeared from the American press.*

Rome.

By FRANCIS WEY. Containing Three Hundred and Forty-five Engravings on Wood, designed by the most eminent Artists, and a Plan of Rome. With an Introduction by W. W. STORY. Quarto, 550 pages. Price, in morocco, $30.

One of the noblest volumes of recent issue is Francis Wey's splendidly illustrated quarto, descriptive of the imperial city of Rome. This superb volume is crowded with illustrations, beautifully engraved and accurately delineating all the places of Rome; its palaces and its ruins, its churches and its works of art. It is a splendid memorial of the ancient city, and exhibits its treasures of art and architecture, both antique and modern, with a fulness that conveys to the imagination of those who have never visited it a just appreciation of this historical and ecclesiastical wonder.

The "Leather-Stocking" Tales.

By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. 1 vol., 8vo. With Forty Illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. Cloth, gilt. Price, $4.

The "Leather-Stocking Tales," by J. Fenimore Cooper, comprising "The Deerslayer," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pathfinder," "The Pioneer," and "The Prairie," each story beautifully illustrated by F. O. C. Darley, in one volume, handsomely bound, a superb holiday gift book.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

Jansen, McClurg & Co.,

117 & 119 State-st., Chicago.

NOW READY.

Lectures to Young Men

By HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A New Edition with Additional Lectures. 12mo. Ex. $1.50; half calf, gilt or antique, $3.00

This was Mr. Beecher's first book, and is known all over the world. The sale of more than sixty thousand copies of previous editions is the best evidence of its merits. The present edition is enriched with three additional lectures, and a new preface by the author, giving reminiscences of the origin of the book and of his early life in the West.

ALSO READY,

Yale Lectures on Preaching.

By HENRY WARD BEECHER.

12mo. Ex clo., $1.25; half calf, gilt or antique, $3.50.

"What a charming, what a 'fruity' volume is this last venture of Henry Ward Beecher. The 'Yale Lectures on Preaching' can be read by everybody, layman or clergymen, with delight. We can point to few recent novels which are more entertaining than this book."—*Boston Globe.*

This is uniform with Lectures to Young Men, and these will be followed by all of Mr. Beecher's works in series, a uniform copyright edition.

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,

27 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

☞ For sale by all Booksellers, or will be mailed post-paid, on receipt of price.

BANKING.

THE

Hide & Leather Bank

OF CHICAGO,

Southwest Corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.,

WITH A

Capital of $300,000,

IS NOW PREPARED TO DO A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

And solicits a share of the patronage of the commercial public.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. DURAND, of Durand & Co.
C. H. MORSE, of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Wm. L. GREY, of Grey, Clark & Co.
J. J. BORLAND, of Blanchard, Borland & Co.
T. M. JONES, of Jones & Laughlin.
J. V. TAYLOR, Lumber Manufacturer.
C. F. GREY, of Grey, Marshall & Co.
H. C. TILLINGHAST, of H. C. Tillinghast & Co.
C. L. RAYMOND, of Raymond & Jones.
CHAS. F. GREY, President.
THOMAS L. FORREST, Cashier,
Late of Manufacturers' National Bank.

SPECIAL AND PERPETUAL CHARTER.

THE BANK OF CHICAGO.

GENERAL BANKING AND SAVINGS BANK.

South Side Office now open in our new premises,

Corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

Exchange on all parts Bought and Sold.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Money sent by Telegraph to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

SAMUEL J. WALKER, President.
W. H. PARK, Cashier. J. J. McCARTHY, Ass't Cashier.

West Side Office at 107 West Randolph-st., Rice and Jackson's Block.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The demand for money in the local market continues active, and is in excess of the supply at the command of the banks. Merchants, however, report tolerable success in collecting in the country, and the liquidation of indebtedness of country merchants to city merchants, and of the West to the East, is progressing satisfactorily. There is considerable good paper in the open market yet at 1½ per cent per month.

New York Exchange was weaker to-day, owing to the large supply on the market. Sales were made between banks at from par to 25c per $1,000 premium.

THE RECENT "WINSLOW FAILURES."

The Scandinavian Savings Bank, No. 17 Milwaukee avenue, which failed from the same cause that brought about the failure of the Scandinavian National Bank, had only $60,000 of deposits, but this sum belongs to 200 depositors who are much excited about it. The bank has assets that will realize 40 per cent of the deposits. The more the affairs of the Scandinavian *National* Bank are investigated, the more it is apparent that the concern is rotten, root and branch. It is now understood that among the "bills discounted" by the bank are $70,000 of notes made by two parties, one of whom is prominent in the present closing up of its affairs, and the other of whom is likely to be appointed Receiver. These notes were made in a real estate transaction last spring, and have *one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight years to run.* There is reason to believe that these notes were taken by the bank recently, or at least long since Winslow, the decamping President, left for Europe. Whatever censure Winslow may be entitled to, he should not be made the scapegoat for others who have manipulated the affairs of the bank so as to use the money of its depositors for their private speculations. Notwithstanding the books of the Scandinavian National Bank showed it had $42,000 cash on the evening of Dec. 9, the date when the bank closed its doors, it is questionable whether it had any considerable sum of either money or available exchange on Dec. 10. If Comptroller Knox understands, as he should, that the Bank Examiner is interested in putting the best possible aspect on his neglect to discover the rotten condition of the Scandinavian National Bank months ago, he will also understand that he should not be governed too much by the recommendations from that quarter touching the appointment of a Receiver.

THE OIL MONOPOLY

is one of the instances showing the characteristic financial tendencies of the times to concentrate money and power. The movement to make a monopoly was begun by the refiners, who proposed to enrich themselves by bearing the market for crude oils and bulling the market for refined. The principle on which this monopoly was started is precisely the same as that of the trades-unions, and the action of the ring of refiners was the same as that in trade strikes. The producers of oil, however, found that they were to be made one class of victims, and, in self-defence, they formed a ring of their own, the avowed purpose of which is to reduce the production and increase the price of the crude article. They agreed to pump their wells only to a certain extent, and thus control the production. In order to have harmonious working, they were obliged to pool the earnings, and thus the whole oil-producing region has become, practically, the property of one consolidation. The producers' "ring" has had power enough to break up the refiners' first "ring," but has finally taken some of the refiners into its good graces, and now rules the whole oil market for both crude and refined. A refiner who is a member of the present monopoly, endeavors to excuse it in a letter to an Eastern paper, by saying that the object of the combination is "simply to obtain what is justly their due, and what, for over two years, they have been deprived of—viz.: a fair compensation for the capital employed, and the risk run in carrying on their business. A manufacturer who finds an over stock on his hands, will naturally stop producing until the regular demands of trade relieve him. Why should not a refiner, or a body of refiners, do the same with their goods? It is straight-forward, legitimate business. And when the refiners of the country took this step, and called upon the producers to stop pumping for thirty days, to prevent forced sales below cost price of the surplus of both crude and refined, it was a measure of prudence and not for extortion."

This argument seems plausible enough, but it is just that used by every monopoly. The trouble is that strikers, trades-unions, and other monopolies never know when they have got "what is justly their due," but when they have the power they take good care to get enough. A combination of manufacturers and producers who have a monopoly of any special article, like that of oil, however, do not simply allow their own property to lie idle, but they prevent any one else from going into the business who might be willing to do it for a smaller profit.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117½	117¾
5-20s of '62, ex. int	113	113¼
5-20s of '64, ex. int	112¾	113
5-20s of '65, ex. int	112¾	113¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115¾	115¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115¾	116
10-40s	109¾	109¾
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	110	110¼
U. S. currency 6s	112	112¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int
Chicago City 7s		99¼ and int.
Cook County 7s		99¼ and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s.93@95		....
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	109	@110½

REAL ESTATE.

The following warrantee deeds were filed for record on Friday, Dec. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 8 in Block 24, Lot 3 in Block 25, Lot 4 and Sub-Lots 1 to 5 of Lot 1, in Block 25; also Lots 18 to 22 in Block 11, all in Original Town of Chicago, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $228,980. Conrad Furst and David Bradley to Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Co.

Honore st, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e f, 30 ft to alley, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $4,250.

Emerald av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $350.

Lot 30 of Lot 1, in Block 43, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 24 to 27 of Greenebaum's Lots 39 to 57, in Block 31 in Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $7,500.

West Adams st, s e corner of Lincoln st, n f, 96x126 ft, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $10,000.

Market st, 40 ft n of Quincy st, w f, 45x73.92 ft, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $22,500.

West Harrison st, bet Centre av and May st, n f, Lot 6 and w 1 ft of Lot 4, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $4,000.

Same as the above, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $4,000.

West Eighteenth st, 116 ft w of Johnson st, n f, 24¾x81⅓ ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,050.

West Eighteenth st, 140⅓ ft w of Johnston st, n f, 25x81⅓ ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $1,000.

Eighteenth place, 116 ft w of Johnson st, s f, 24⅓x81⅓ ft; dated Oct. 21; consideration, $850.

Hamlin av, 213 ft n of West Lake st, e f, 25x135 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,125.

Ontario st, e of Kingsbury st, s f, Lots 9 to 14, in Young's subdivision, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 39 and 40, in Block 2 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Dec. 12; consideration, $1,400.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $3,600.

Wallace st, n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x127 ft, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $650.

Lots 13 to 20, in n ½ Block 13, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, with other lots, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $47,000.

Wabash av, n of and near Thirtieth st, w f, Lot 10, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $7,000.

West Kinzie st, bet Baldwin and Hart sts, s f, Lot 25, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 15, in Block 8, of Morton's s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $500.

Wabash av, near Twenty-eighth st, w f, 20 7⅓-12x 120 ft, with building, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $12,000.

Miller st, s of Gurley st, w f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $2,000.

South Water st, bet State st and Wabash av, n f, 20 2-12x140 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $8,716.

Evans st, s e cor of Oakley st, n f, Lot 12, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $600.

Wabash av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 6 ft to alley, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, 97 ft e of Racine av, s f, 12½x124¾ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $450.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Baltic st, n w corner of Fifty-second st, Lot 91, dated Sept. 28; consideration, $400.

Lots 11 and 12, in Block 14, of Adam Smith's Subdivision, s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $600.

Lots 19 to 24, in Block 2, of Traver's n w ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 5, 38, 14, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $2,460.

Lots 15 to 18, in same, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 18, in Block 2, in Springer & Pierce's s ½ of Lot 20 in n w ¼ Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $750.

Lots 14 and 15, in Block 1, of Nichols & McKinley's w part of Lot 9, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $700.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	9,281	6,752	7,119	2,305
Wheat, bu	61,940	26,668	10,404	1,000
Corn, bu	32,495	144,295	4,681	21,242
Oats, bu	35,300	32,369	18,115	7,341
Rye, bu	2,735	1,078	2,342	360
Barley, bu	16,200	22,050	12,230	10,782
Grass seed, lbs	55,865	111,320	....	34,531
Flax seed, lbs	24,300	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	62,870	49,161	13,350	46,815
Cured meats, lbs	443,160	309,970	1737,775	2079,546
Beef, brls	....	195	54	199
Pork, brls	260	690	466	420
Lard, lbs	71,300	689,105	179,297	832,177
Tallow, lbs	26,996	68,870	....	78,700
Butter, lbs	56,790	48,800	25,620	21,270
Dressed hogs, No.	661	2,677	830	1,037
Live hogs, No.	25,578	24,412	3,971	1,957
Cattle, No.	1,609	1,371	748	987
Sheep, No.	1,311	780	....	878
Hides, lbs	171,406	96,506	190,887	138,311
Highwines, brls	150	584	286	220
Wool, lbs	158,420	15,305	30,640	43,857
Potatoes, bu	1,916	5,712	48	....
Lumber, m feet	330	395	881	727
Shingles, m	80	80	690	212
Lath, m	....	....	67	5
Salt, brls	225	....	1,751	4,749

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 83 bu wheat; 3,610 bu corn; 645 bu oats; 296 bu rye; 2,664 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 169 cars wheat; 131 cars corn; 28 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 42 cars barley. Total, 374 cars, or 144,-000 bu.

The transaction in barley, which was exposed in our columns this morning, was the occasion of considerable sensation to-day, and two or three gentlemen who knew of the affair, but were interested in not saying anything about it, admitted that our report was substantially correct. It seems that the transposition originated in what might be regarded by the person benefitted as a happy accident. He owns a mill for cleaning grain, and was engaged, a few weeks ago, in *cleaning* No. 3 barley, taken from Armour, Dole & Co.'s houses, which was then run into the North Side house, and inspected as No. 2. One of the car-loads of No. 3 was switched round to the second elevator, by mistake, without being unloaded at the cleaning mill, and Mr. X. was agreeably surprised to find that it was inspected in as No. 2. Acting on the hint, he extended his purchases of Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts for No. 3, and procured all the cars that were available on the Northwestern Road to transfer it to the other house, where it was received without fault-finding in a single case as good, honest No. 2. This is the story as told on 'Change to-day, and we may add, in justice to the Chief Inspector, Mr. Tompkins, that he has been for a long time past confined to his bed with a broken leg, so that he is not personally responsible for the cheat, unless it be shown that his system permitted such practices during his active supervision of the department.

It may be asked why the railroad officials permitted it, and if they connived at it. We are able to state that soon after the present Superintendent took charge of the Northwestern Road he issued orders that cars should not be supplied to the cleaning mills to be used for the purpose of running their doctored grain into the elevators. But a vigorous protest was made, backed by a late President of the Board of Trade, to the effect that the regulation killed off the demand for the lower grades of grain, and permission was given to supply cars to the cleaners when there was a surplus of cars on hand. Of course the officers of the road did not know that their cars were being used, as stated in our columns this morning; and the thing has been stopped in short order, now that the truth has come out.

But the matter ought not to be allowed to rest there. Somebody has made about $1,500 out of the transaction, after paying storage and hauling charges; enough to enable them at least to present a new hat to each of several parties, if they were minded to follow the precedent established some two years ago. Whether there were any presents made or not, somebody has been defrauded of money. If the grain that was thus changed was really No. 2, then the parties who shipped it to this city received 8c per bu less than they ought to have received for it; while, if it was really No. 3, then the buyers of the grain after the second elevation paid 8c per bu more for it than they ought to have paid. There is no getting around this fact, and it ought to be attended to forthwith; first, because rascality ought to be exposed, and secondly, because the whole grain trade of the city will be in bad odor unless they repudiate the transaction. And while the matter is up for consideration it may not be amiss to ventilate the whole matter of these cleaning mills, and know just what facilities these proprietors have for changing grades. It may be found that they are all right; but there has been so much of complaint about them, every now and then, that it is at least worth while to know whether there are good grounds for complaint or not.

A correspondent desires us to say, in connection with the Munn & Scott swindle, that "the prettiest village in Central New York is Cazenovia." Not a doubt of it; but we do not see the connection.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were a little more active to-day, and breadstuffs were generally a shade higher, some being quite strong. The shipping movement by rail is more active, and the receipts are rather small for the season, except in wheat. A fair business was doing in the grocery market, with little or no variation in prices. Coffees were stronger, owing to a further advance in New York, but quotations were not altered. Sugars remain firm, as do also syrup, rice, spices, and most other goods in the list. Soaps were, if anything, a shade firmer, owing to the decline in grease. The demand for staple and fancy dry goods continues satisfactorily active, and firmness still prevails in all departments of the market. Some brands of bleached and brown cottons were advanced a trifle. No change was noticeable in the butter market, the demand continuing fair, and prices ruling steady and firm. Cheese remains dull and easy at 12@13½c for Western, and at 14@15c for New York factory. Coal was in good request at $12.00@13.00 for Lackawanna; at $10.50@11.50 for Erie, and at $7.00@7.50 for Wilmington. In the dried fruit market there was considerable activity, especially in those lines of goods suitable for the holiday trade. Prices were without quotable change. Fish were quiet as previously quoted. Hay, hides, and leather remain firm at former prices. The oil trade continues quiet, with prices generally steady. Linseed was firm, at the late advance. Lumber was in fair demand, prices ruling steady. Brick, lime, cement, etc., were in moderate request, at former quotations. Cooperage was in fair demand, and prices steady. The metals, nails, etc., continue in fair demand for the season; quotations are without change. Salt was active and firm. Wool in moderate request. Stocks are increasing somewhat. Former prices are continued. The choice grades of broom-corn are in demand and firm, the supply of such being exceedingly light. Other grades are very plenty and dull. Hops continue in fair request and firm. Prices are irregular, dealers asking from 35@45c for prime Western. Timothy seed was in fair demand to-day; prime sold at $3.25, and fair to good seed at $2.90@3.20; clover was firm at $4.90@5.10 for fair to choice seed. Mammoth quotable at $5.50@5.60. Potatoes were scarce and salable at 70@75c on track. Poultry was quiet, except very choice offerings, which met with a fair sale. Large well-dressed chickens sold at $3.25@3.50, and choice turkeys at 12@12½c. Eggs were a shade firmer, strictly fresh quoted at 27@29c. Game was in fair demand and firm at $4.50@4.75 for prairie chickens. Venison was very plenty and dull. Apples continue in demand among the local dealers. Other fruit was in moderate request, at previous prices.

Highwines were more active, and steady at the advance gained yesterday, being in rather limited supply. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 89½c. The market closed firm.

Dressed hogs were in better demand, and a shade firmer. Good shipping lots were in good request, and sold freely at $4.37½@4.50 per 100 lbs; while coarse lots sold at $4.25@4.30. Sales were reported of 158 head at $4.55; 92 head at $4.50; 173 head at $4.45; 50 head at $4.40; 231 head at 4.37½; 30 head at $4.30; 60 head at $4.25. Total, 809, including some that were held over from yesterday.

Provisions were moderately active, but again a shade easier. The market opened apparently strong, with a good inquiry all round, and holders generally asking full prices; but later the tone weakened, as the receipts of hogs threatened to be so large as to produce a decline at the Stock Yards. Then buyers of product lowered their figures, and owners were a little more anxious to trade, so that the market closed weak. Mess pork declined about 10c per brl on cash lots, and lard 5c per 100 lbs for cash, from the quotations of last evening. Meats were easier, except hams, which continue in urgent demand. We note that the stock of old pork in this city is now about 45,000 to 47,000 brls, and it is going out rapidly. Lard is still wanted. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.00@11.50; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.40@11.50; do seller January, $11.50; do seller February, $11.62½@11.75; do seller March, $11.87½@12.00; do seller April, $12.00@12.15; prime mess, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash, $7.06¼@7.12½ for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, $7.12½@7.15; do seller February, $7.25@7.30; do seller March, $7.50. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8c, and green hams at 7¾@7½c for 15-lb averages, and 7@7½c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3½@3⅝c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 5⅛c; do short clear, 5⅜c; meats, 15 to 20 days, in salt, quotable at 3½c for shoulders; 5⅛@5⅛c for short ribs, and 5⅛@6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 3⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5⅜c for Cumberlands; 5⅛c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅛@6⅜c for short clear; 8⅛@8½c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.50@30.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅛c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 730 brls mess pork at $11.50; 50 tcs lard (choice) at $7.25; 300 tcs regular do, part seller January, at $7.12½; 850 tcs do (part seller next week) at $7.10; 650 tcs do at $7.06¼; 100 tcs do seller January at $7.15; 1,250 tcs do seller March at $7.50; 100,000 lbs green shoulders at 3⅛c; 50,000 lbs do (dressed hogs) at 3⅛c; 100 boxes dry salted do at 3⅝c; 100 boxes short ribs at 5⅛c; 100 boxes do at 5⅛c; 350 boxes long clear at 5⅛c; 5,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 7⅛c; 40,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7⅛c; 20,000 lbs do at 7c; 20,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 6⅞c; 2,000 pcs do (19 lbs) and 60,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 500 lbs sweet pickled hams on private terms; 60 tcs white grease at 6⅛c.

Flour was less active at unchanged prices, there being but a very light demand either for shipment or on local account. For this reason holders were not able to take advantage of the strength in wheat, to force an advance in prices, and it was probably the fear that they would do this that made buyers hold off under the idea that the wheaten bulge is only a temporary one. Bran and buckwheat flour were quoted firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (St. Louis Best) at $10.00; 100 brls on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.87½; 600 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye (King William) at $4.25; 100 brls buckwheat at $8.00; 40 brls do (Jackman's) at $8.00; 25 brls cornmeal (Smith's) at $2.25. Total, 1,165 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00, on track.

Wheat was more active, and strong, advancing 1¼c on the quotations of yesterday, though the average advance was only ⅝c. The market was firm, and rather steady early, but a strong local movement in options developed itself towards noon, which became buoyancy when the latest Liverpool advices indicated a little more firmness there. The New York telegrams gave no encouragement to the bull element, but they operated freely, and a considerable quantity of wheat changed hands at the advance, in addition to the option trading, much of which will be squared off by "settlement." There was a fair shipping demand, but chiefly for the lower grades, No. 3 being most inquired for. There is little doubt that the demand from interior points in the United States will take about all the wheat we can send forward by rail this winter, but the prices obtained for it will largely depend upon the quotations in Liverpool, even though we may not send so much of our surplus there as some people count on. We note that wheat from the crop of 1872 is now arriving in Liverpool at the rate of about one cargo per day, and will probably roll in at that rate for a long while to come. Seller January, which was the principal option dealt in, opened at $1.12¼, advanced to $1.12¾, declined to $1.12⅝, rose to $1.13, fell off ⅛c, advanced to $1.14⅜, and closed at $1.14. Seller the month sold at $1.11½@1.12⅞, closing at $1.12⅝. Seller February sold at $1.14⅛@$1.16⅛, closing at $1.16. No. 1 spring closed dull at $1.20; No. 2 do at $1.12½@1.12⅝c; No. 3 do at $1.02½@1.03⅛, according to location, and rejected do at 92½@93c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20½; 400 bu do at $1.20; 3,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.13; 18,000 bu do at $1.12¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.12⅝; 15,800 bu do at $1.12⅝; 3,200 bu do at $1.12⅜; 9,800 bu do at $1.12⅛; 10,000 bu do at $1.12⅛; 33,600 bu do at $1.12; 8,200 bu do at $1.11⅞; 2,800 bu do at $1.11⅞; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.03⅛; 13,800 bu do at $1.03; 5,000 bu do at $1.02⅞; 4,800 bu do at $1.02; 900 bu do at $1.01⅞; 2,400 bu do at $1.01⅛; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 93c; 1,200 bu do at 92c. Total, 139,100 bu.

Corn was quiet, though more active than yesterday, and quite firm at ⅛c advance in prices; chiefly in sympathy with wheat, though New York was quoted firm. There was not much demand for shipment, for reasons already explained in our columns this week, and cash lots dragged, though receipts were relatively light. But the option demand was good, and cash corn appreciated in sympathy, if not much wanted. A great many operators profess to believe that our receipts this week will be very light, unless prices advance, and the outlook is therefore considered to be a fair one for investors, which is bringing out a better inquiry for the summer options. Seller January opened at 31⅛c, and advanced to 31½c at the close. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 31@31⅛c; and seller February at 31⅝@32⅛c. Seller May was quoted at 36c, and seller June firm at 36⅛c. Rejected was stronger. Cash sales were reported of 12,400 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 34,600 bu do at 31⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 31c; 400 bu rejected at 30c; 3,600 bu do at 29⅛c; 7,000 bu ear at 35c delivered at Stock Yards. Total, 73,000 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and a shade firmer, under a better demand, both for cash and option, though the inquiry was not urgent in either case. Seller the month sold at 25⅛@25⅛c, seller January at 25⅛@25⅛c, and seller February at 25¾@25⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 (special house), at 26⅛c; 33,400 bu do at 25⅛c; 1,800 do at 25⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 23c; 600 bu by sample at 26c, on track; 600 bu fair white at 28c. Total, 38,800 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and firm, at the advance gained yesterday afternoon, the stocks being light, with few offerings. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu No. 2 at 63c, and 1,600 bu do at 62½c. Rejected was quoted at 56c, and seller January at 64c.

Barley was less active. No. 2 was in good demand, and a shade firmer, at 66c for Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts, and 61@62c in other houses, closing at 61c. No. 3 was dull at 49½@50c; and rejected at 40@41c. Seller January was firm at 61½c bid, and seller February quiet at 62c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 66c; 2,000 bu do at 62c; 800 bu do at 61½c; 400 bu do at 61½c; 2,000 bu do at 61c; 400 bu No. 3 at 52c; 2,000 bu do at 50c; 1,200 bu do at 49½c; 8,400 bu do at 49½c; 400 bu rejected at 41c; 2,800 bu do at 40½c; 400 bu do at 40c; 1,200 bu, by sample, at 85c; 900 bu do at 84c delivered; 400 bu at 80c on track; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 72½c; 800 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 62c. Total, 27,-300 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and firmer; No. 2 spring sold at $1.13¼@1.13⅜ seller the month, and $1.14⅜@1.14¼ seller January, both closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, selling at 31½c seller the month, and 31½c seller January. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

ALCOHOL—Was moderately active at $1.75@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There is a good demand for choice grades, and they rule firm, being very scarce. Extra choice hurl would bring from 7@7½c. The supply of common grades is very large, and they are almost unsalable. We revise our prices as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—There has been a fair inquiry for beans for home consumption and shipment, and choice varieties are scarce and firm. Common are plenty, and prices for such are unchanged. We quote: Navies at $2.25@2.50; fair to good at $1.50@2.00; common to medium at $1.00@1.25. Sales include 30 bu at $2.25; 10 bags and 5 brls at $1.75; 22 bags at $1.85; 15 bu at $1.50; 8 sacks at $1.35; 15 bu poor at 60c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues light, and mainly for small lots for immediate use. Prices rule steady as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair; per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@65.00; building brick (common), $11.00@13.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $35.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.50
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x15	7.00	9.50
9x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x16 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	9.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
24x32 to 28x40	14.00	24.00
28x34 to 28x42	15.00	26.00
24x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—Under this head there were no new features worthy of comment. The local and outside demands continue steadily fair, and, notwithstanding the liberal receipts, prices remain firm for all marketable goods. Good to choice qualities are more frequently inquired for than other descriptions. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@23c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—The buoyant tone that has for some time past characterized the market for cotton seamless bags is still prevalent, and, although there is an utter absence of anything like activity in the demand, it seems probable that an advance will be established at an early day. For burlaps and gunnies a fair inquiry exists, and prices remain steady. Wool sacks are inactive. We quote: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—Business in this department was only fairly active to-day, and values remain steady and unchanged. Following are the quotations:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.85@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@3.00
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—The cheese market exhibited no improvement either in activity or in prices. The demand continues light, and orders are being filled chiefly at inside to medium figures. Stocks are moderate, but equal present requirements. We repeat our quotations: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—Prices were firm at the advance recently noted. There was a good demand, both for anthracite and bituminous coals at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—Was in fair demand at previous prices. We quote large tierces at $1.85@1.95; extra ones have sold at $2.00. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.55@1.65; lard tierces, $1.85@1.95; whiskey barrels, $2.25@2.35; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 6@8c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ₩ m. Sales: 137 lard tierces at $1.95; 195 pork barrels at $1.65.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in moderate request. We continue to quote: East Beurre pears at $4.50; Beurre Gris do at $4.25@4.50; winter Nellis do at $3.50@3.75; Rein di Nice grapes at 25c; Tokay, 25c; Muscat, 20c.

EGGS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry from the local trade. Fresh eggs are firm at 27@28c; strictly fresh sold at 29c; pickled and limed were in light request at 20@23c. Sales include 300 doz at 29c; 25 cases at 18c; 1,000 doz at 27c; 300 doz at 26c; 30 pkgs pickled at 20@21c.

FEATHERS—Were in the usual demand, with ample offerings. We now quote: Prime live geese at 63@65c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@72c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@60c according to quality; chickens, 6@8c. Sales include 3 sacks prime live geese at 65c; 1 sack at 63c.

FISH—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this market, the inquiry coming principally from local consumers, and being mainly confined to salt-water descriptions. Prices were well sustained, but the feeling was not especially firm save for white-fish, the supply of which is light. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, [illegible]; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand was of a liberal character, and at our leading houses there was an air of activity. Raisins, currants, figs, and prunes were more frequently inquired for than other goods in the list, but there was a fair movement in nearly all descriptions. We make no change in quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.65@2.70; blackberries, new, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5½@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6c; do Western, 6½@7c; Michigan, 7¼@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

FURS—Are in fair demand. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2, $4.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50; No. 1 do $2.00; No. 2 do, $1.25c; No. 3 do, 60c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 30@50c; kitt do, 10@40c; silver do, $10.00@50.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@4.00; lynx, 25c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@25c; skunk, 10c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@12.00; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; kitten, 4@6c; opossum, 5@18c; do, cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@50c; deer skin raw, per lb, 20@35c; do dressed, $1.00@1.50; beaver, per lb, 50c@$1.50.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair demand, chiefly from the local trade. Apples continue firm, at $3.00@3.75 in small lots from store; cranberries are in very fair request, and firm at $10.00@12.00 per brl. Sales include 45 brls apples at $2.75@2.87½; 50 brls do at $3.75; 225 brls do at $3.00@3.50; 1 car do at $3.00; 210 brls cranberries at $10.25@10.50; 70 brls at $11.00@11.50; 50 brls Sackett's at $12.50.

GAME—There was a very good inquiry for chickens, quail, etc., both for shippers and the local dealers. Prairie chickens are firm at $4.50@4.75, with a few sales of trapped birds made at $5.00; quail quoted at $1.40@1.75. Rabbits and venison were very plenty and in light demand at $1.50 for rabbits; venison at 8@10c for carcass. Sales include 5 doz prairie chickens (trapped) at $5.00; 36 doz do at $4.75; 5 doz do at $4.50; 20 doz quail, choice, at $1.75; 15 doz do at $1.50; 50 doz do at $1.40@1.50; 10 doz poor at $1.00; 10 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 40 doz rabbits at $1.50; 40 doz squirrels at 70@75c; 12 carcasses venison at 8@10c.

GROCERIES—Dealers reported the market unchanged in any important particular. Trade, while not particularly active, was quite as good as is usual at this season of the year, and the prevalent feeling seemed firm. Coffees have undergone a further advance at the East, but the market here has not responded, all orders being promptly filled at former rates. We repeat our quotations, as follows:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23⅛@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23⅛c; choice do, 22⅛@22⅛c; prime Rio, 21⅛@22c; good do, 20⅛@21c; common do, 19⅛@20c; Singapore, 22⅛@23c; Costa Rica, choice, 23⅛@23⅛c, do, prime, 22⅛@23⅛c; Maracaibo, 22⅛@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20⅛@21c; Stearine, 15⅛@16⅛c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8⅛c; Rangoon, 7⅛@7⅛c; Carolina, 8⅛@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14⅛@14⅛c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13⅛@13⅛c; A, standard, 12⅛@12⅛c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12⅛c; B, 12⅛@12⅛c; extra C, 12⅛@12⅛c; C, No. 2, 12@12⅛c; yellow C, 11⅛@11⅛c; choice brown, 11@11⅛c; prime do, 10⅛@11c; fair do, 10⅛@10⅛c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11⅛c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅛c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11⅛@11⅛c; do prime, 10⅛@11c; do fair, 10@10⅛c; do common, 9⅛@9⅛c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22⅛@23⅛c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6⅛c; German mottled, 7⅛@7⅛c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅛c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅛c; brown Windsor, 4⅛@4⅛c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅛c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9⅛@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—This market was comparatively steady. Receipts are gradually improving, but thus far the demand keeps pace with the supply, and prices remain firm. The principal demand is to supply local wants, though some inquiry exists for shipment East—chiefly to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were firm at the quotations given below. Receipts are large and increasing, but stocks are not accumulating to any considerable extent, and holders do not seem inclined to effect sales even at full prices: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in fair demand, and firm. Prices for prime hops are irregular, dealers asking from 35c to 40c. We quote: Prime at 35@40c; good Wisconsin, 30@32c; common to medium, 20@25c.

HONEY—Was in light request. We continue to quote: Choice grades at 28@30c; fair at 20@25c; strained honey at 12½@16c.

IRON AND STEEL—All articles in the list continue to meet with a tolerably fair demand. Prices ruling as follows:

Flat iron	5	@ 5	2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	5	@ 5	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 5	5-10	rates
Rounds and squares	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	9-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	8-10		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7½		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		per lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		per lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		per lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		per lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		per lb
Chrome tool steel	19	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		per lb

LEATHER—This market was without change in any essential particular. The demand continues steadily fair, and prices, especially for domestic stock, are strong. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 37
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—Were in moderate request. The supply is light, but adequate for present requirements. We continue to quote: Palermo and Messina at $7.50@8.00; Malagas, $6.50@7.00. Oranges are in fair demand at $10.00@12.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A moderate amount of trading transpired, values ruling steady at the following range:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11⅜c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; do 3d, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were inactive, with prices nominally unchanged:

Manila rope, ₩ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	6.50 @7.00

OILS—The market for linseed oil was firm at the slight advance recently noted. Lard was unsettled and tending lower. Carbon, whale, and other descriptions may be quoted steady and firm. Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10 do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68c; straits, 72c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand for goods in this line was small, and prices were easy as follows: former quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.00@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	2.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—Are scarce and firm, at 75c in car lots on track. Potatoes sell from store at 80@90c; white potatoes at 70c. Sales include 1 car Western peach-blows at 80c delivered; 1 car at 75c on track; 100 bu Ohio at 95c in small lots from store; 350 bu at 85c@90c; 50 bu at 80c.

POULTRY—The market is fairly supplied. Strictly choice poultry is in demand, but the bulk of the offerings are only ordinary. Good dry-picked turkeys bring 12@12½c, and large well dressed chickens $3.25@3.50. Geese were plenty and live were lower, quotable at $9.00@9.50; dressed do at $9.00@11.00. Sales include 2,000 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 400 lbs do at 12c; 1,200 lbs fair at 10@11c; 700 lbs fair at 9c; 25 doz choice chickens at $3.50; 46 doz at $3.00; 25 doz at $2.75@3.00; 45 doz at $2.60; 15 doz at $2.00@2.25; 4 doz choice geese at $11.00; 4 doz do at $10.00; 12 doz at $8.00@9.00; 10 coops geese (yesterday) at $9.50@10.00; 15 coops do at $9.00@9.50; 15 doz choice ducks at $4.00@4.50; 15 doz do at $3.00@3.50.

SALT—Under a good demand and light stocks the market continues firm. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.40; ordinary, coarse, $2.40; Saginaw, fine, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.40; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50.

SASH DOORS AND BLINDS—Were in very fair demand for the season. Prices are without change. We quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.35
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.50
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅝ by 3x9⅛	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 8 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—There was a fair inquiry for timothy to-day, sales of prime being made at $3.25, and fair to good sold at $2.90@3.20; clover was steady at $4.90@5.10, and $5.50@5.60 for mammoth; flax quotable at $1.65 for good seed; Hungarian, 80@90c; millet, 75c. Sales were reported of 90 bags prime timothy at $3.25; 25 bags good at $3.20; 35 bu at $3.00; 48 do at $2.90; 14 bags common at $2.50; 20 sacks clover at $5.10; 10 bags at $5.07½; 7 bags do at $4.90; 16 bags Hungarian at 80c.

TEAS—Were quoted quiet with prices generally easy; the exceptions being choice greens and black. We repeat our list as follows: Hyson common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.30; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was quiet and prices underwent no quotable change, ruling steady and firm. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was quoted firm and unchanged.

WOOL—The market continues rather quiet. There is a little more inquiry for fine wool as at this season manufacturers are preparing to make their spring fabrics. The receipts are fair, and stocks are gradually increasing. Prices are without material change. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@67c
Tub, washed fair do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	54@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@53c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@44c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	38@42c
Super, pulled	43@48c
Extra, pulled	43@50c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand for railroad accommodations continue good and freights are firmer. We quote:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.36	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.37½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	....	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.38	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.53	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	....	....

Ocean freights are firmer on provisions.

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Were in moderate demand, prices ruling steady as follows: Two-hoop pails, $2.50; three-hoop do, $2.75; dairy, $4.75@5.00; army buckets, flush bottoms, $4.50@5.00; extra cheese tubs, three-hoop, $12.00; No. 1 tubs, three-hoop, $11.50; No. 2 tubs, two-hoop, $10.00; No. 3 tubs, two-hoop, [illegible] tubs, three in nest, $3.65; nest keelers, five in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, $5.00@5.50; peck measures, $4.00@4.—; churns, No. 1, 22-inch, $11.00; churns, No. 2, 20-inch, [illegible]; churns, No. 3, 18-inch, $9.00; churns, No. 4, 16-inch; $8.00; headed clothes pins, $1.35; zinc washboards, solid back, $2.50@2.75; barrel covers, $2.00; nest baskets, or Kannakins, three in nest, $2.50@3.00; butter tubs, oak, three in nest, $1.65; butter tubs, oak, two in nest, $1.25; broom handles, per 1,000, $14.00@16.00; ash kits, 90c; No. 1 hurl brooms, $3.00@3.25; No. 2 hurl do, $2.50@2.75; No. 3 hurl do, $2.10@2.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	2,217	17,418	536
Tuesday	2,753	15,104	959
Wednesday	2,211	25,256	1,372
Thursday	1,603	25,376	1,311
Friday	900	24,000	800
Total	9,704	107,444	5,078

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	892	4,008	185
Tuesday	769	4,003	....
Wednesday	1,253	3,174	....
Thursday	748	3,971	....
Total	3,661	15,156	185

CATTLE—Only slight change was noticeable in the cattle market to-day. There was a fair average attendance of buyers, but there was only a limited demand from any class, and trading was again sluggish, with prices irregular and in buyers' favor. With two or three exceptions, shippers were idle. The condition of the markets below is such that they cannot safely invest even at the relatively low prices now prevalent here, and the market to-day was duller for shipping grades than for other descriptions of stock. Some extra graded steers were taken at $7.25, Isaac Waixell paying this figure for 7 and 15, averaging respectively 2,030@1,647 lbs. The same party also purchased two droves at $6.00@6.12½; but, aside from those sales, none were effected at over $5.50, and few above $5.00. Most of the transfers were at $2.50@3.50 for common to good fat cows, at $2.75@3.75 for common to good stockers, and at $4.25@5.00 for fair to good smooth shipping steers. Veal calves were inquired for to a limited extent only, and were slow of sale at $3.50@5.50—the outside quotation for really choice. The market closed dull and weak, with a good many common cattle left in the pens unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.25@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.60@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.50@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
33	good steers	1,222	$4.62½
18	fair steers	1,181	4.37½
106	fair steers	1,180	4.45
16	good steers	1,231	4.75
10	poor cows	943	2.00
16	good steers	1,251	4.65
72	good steers	1,275	4.65
16	good steers	1,269	5.12½
18	good steers	1,215	4.65
32	good steers	1,328	4.87½
22	cows	892	3.50
22	stockers	967	3.25
68	choice steers	1,370	5.50
7	Christmas steers	2,030	7.25
15	Christmas steers	1,647	7.25
16	good steers	1,392	5.30
70	good steers	1,344	5.15
32	extra steers	1,402	6.00
61	extra steers	1,406	5.50
28	extra steers	1,412	5.50
17	good steers	1,294	5.00
17	good steers	1,273	4.70
11	choice steers	1,390	5.25
50	good steers	1,225	4.75
50	good steers	1,311	4.85
35	cows	998	3.12½
17	extra steers	1,406	6.12½
11	cows	1,121	3.75
23	butchers' steers	1,204	5.00
11	good steers	1,187	4.75
12	cows	1,050	3.25

HOGS—The continued heavy receipts had a weakening tendency, and prices early sustained a decline of 5c per 100 lbs, receding to $3.65@3.85 for common to choice. At this range there was an active demand, and large as was the supply, only about 3,000 remained in the pens unsold at the close. Extra lots sold at $3.90@3.95, but most of the transactions were at $3.70@3.80. The market closed quiet and steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	221	$3.85	62	245	$3.75	124	408	$3.95
85	206	3.75	59	242	3.70	42	376	3.85
46	208	4.00	56	248	3.70	49	257	3.85
63	269	3.75	59	234	3.70	51	311	3.80
52	301	3.75	57	298	3.75	47	294	3.85
58	295	3.80	56	272	3.75	54	229	3.65
58	244	3.75	46	305	3.70	46	289	3.70
112	269	3.75	30	182	3.80	51	295	3.75
56	289	3.77½	48	299	3.80	48	312	3.85
102	291	3.80	48	303	3.85	45	348	3.87½
84	278	3.85	48	375	3.90	100	298	3.85
96	..	3.80	52	324	3.80	49	308	3.80
45	..	3.70	58	259	3.75	103	393	3.75
46	..	3.70	46	298	3.90	54	299	3.90
57	..	3.70	44	260	3.75	117	179	3.90
53	292	3.80	47	344	3.85	53	289	3.80
60	293	3.80	50	302	3.80	48	306	3.95
50	262	3.85	40	330	3.85	100	305	3.80
55	248	3.85	54	258	3.70	193	302	3.80
57	279	3.70	58	265	3.75	53	308	3.75
135	251	3.72½	131	226	3.75	52	324	3.80
49	301	3.80	47	219	3.85	50	381	3.80
54	324	3.80	67	215	3.65	51	264	3.70
51	261	3.75	44	291	3.80	54	303	3.80
53	274	3.80	50	258	3.75	59	234	3.75

SHEEP—There was a better demand to-day, and prices were firmer. Shippers as well as local buyers were operating, and all the offerings were readily disposed of; the best at $4.75@5.50, and the poorest at $3.25@3.75. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
174	93	$4.75	31	123	$5.50	80	85	$3.85
67	124	5.00	106	71	4.00	93	98	4.00
89	86	3.50	105	86	4.75			

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

AT THE YARDS.—A fair average day was again experienced at the yards, and, as usual, building material was chiefly called for. Prices closed as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 18 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ₩ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	16.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.—Business at the hardwood yards was rather dull, and an unsatisfactory day was experienced among yard men. Prices, although weak, were unchanged. We again quote:

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1,00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	330	881
Shingles, m	80	690
Lath, m	....	67

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MILL, LUMBER, AND IRON NOTES.

The Port Huron *News* says Wood & Co., of Crescent, have now about 250 men in the woods, and if the winter proves favorable will get in 15,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

—E. Colby & Co., of Ionia, have contracted to ship 40,000,000 feet of logs over the Ionia, Stanton & Northern line, to be delivered at Ionia for $80,000. Their mill will be kept running all winter, and with its present capacity, that amount of logs will furnish material for two or three seasons.

—The Huron *Times* publishes a statement of the amount of lumber cut in Port Huron during 1872. It includes 26,300,000 feet of lumber, 8,750,000 lath, and leaves 14,700,000 feet of logs hung up. The entire quantity of logs scaled on Black River during the past season has been less than 20,000,000 feet, or only one-third of the average amount. Low water is the cause assigned.

—The following table exhibits the total shipments of iron ore and pig iron from the port of Marquette for the season of 1872:

IRON ORE.

Mine.	Gross tons.
Lake Superior	131,969
Cleveland	76,458
Champion	70,288
Washington	32,302
Edwards	25,567
Saginaw	18,563
Republic	9,414
Winthrop	8,424
McComber	4,827
Rolling Mill	3,943
Franklin	3,434
Albion	907
Michigan	333
Carr Iron Co	18
Quartz Rock	717
Total ore and quartz	408,191

PIG IRON.

M. and O. R. R. dock	15,771
F. B. Spear & Co	8,179
M. and P. Rolling Mill and furnace	4,332
Muck bar	622
Total iron	28,906
Total ore and iron	437,097

Against a total of 367,078 tons of ore and 26,966 tons of pig metal—or a grand total of 394,044 tons in 1871. Increase, 43,053 gross tons.

ESCANABA.

The following is a statement of iron ore shipped from the port of Escanaba during the season of 1872—commencing May 1, ending Nov. 28:

Mine.	Gross tons.
Jackson	112,436
New York	65,959
Cleveland	62,074
Lake Angeline	38,321
Barnum	38,231
Wilcox and Bagaley	4,426
Foster	18,126
Excelsior	756
Smith	13,445
McComber	18,046
Negaunee	6,807
Williams	447
Allen	3,707
Harriman	7,533
Winthrop	4,966
Rolling-Mill	1,499
Grand Central	9,925
Cascade	35,003
New England	17,405
Pittsburgh and Lake Superior	1,150
Mather	2,239
Red Ore Sec. 18 Iron Cliff	345
Total	488,686

PIG IRON.

Michigan furnaces	886
Deer Lake furnace	2,840
Pioneer furnaces	6,440
Total	9,166

SUMMARY.

The following is a statement of the iron ore and pig iron shipped from the two ports of Marquette and Escanaba during the season of 1872:

IRON ORE.

	Gross tons.
Marquette	408,191
Escanaba	488,686
Total ore	896,877

PIG IRON.

Marquette	28,906
Escanaba	9,166
Total pig iron	38,072
Total ore and pig iron	935,949

The shipments from the Grand Island and Fayette furnaces will increase these figures to nearly 950,000 tons.—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

MARINE MATTERS.

Wind from the northwest.

—The Forest City, Campbell, and Wm. McGregor had not arrived at Cleveland on Monday, as was reported.

—On the 9th and 10th inst. the following propellers arrived at Buffalo from Chicago, Milwaukee, etc.: Wm. M. Tweed, Toledo, Mohawk, and Equinox.

—The River and Lake Shore Line have sold the steamer City of Sandusky to Captain Isaac May, of Keswick, Ont., and Captain Drake, of Cleveland. The price paid was $40,000. The boat will be put on the Cleveland and Port Stanley route next season.

—Notice has been received from the Government of the Dominion of Canada, by the Lighthouse Board at Washington, that a bright white light is exhibited on the light-vessel stationed off Sandy Beach Point, at the entrance of Gaspe Harbor, Province of Quebec, in addition to the red light formerly exhibited. The white light will show six feet above the red one—from the mast of the ship—and at an elevation of thirty-five feet from the deck. The red light is likewise made more powerful. This change took place on the 10th of October last.

—The following vessels belonging to the ore fleet are laid up at Marquette: Bark Franz Sigel, Captain Norton, not loaded; schooner Chenango, Captain Ferris, not loaded; bark City of Buffalo, not loaded; schr C. J. Magill, Captain Case, cargo of ore; schr A. G. Morey, not loaded; schr Kate Gillet, not loaded; bark Racine, Captain Maloney, not loaded; schr D. P. Rhodes, Captain Henry Stone; schr S. H. Johnson, not loaded; schr Emen, cargo of ore; schr King Sisters, cargo of ore; schr Cascade, not loaded; tug Dudley, Captain Al. Robinson. The following are in winter quarters at Grand Island: Barge H. B. Tuttle, Captain Smith More; prop Mineral Rock; schr Geo. H. Ely, Captain John Moore, loaded; bark Jane Bell, Captain Tinney, loaded.

The following tables show the number of arrivals and clearances at the port of Buffalo for the season of 1872:

ARRIVED.

	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Vessels in coastwise trade entered	3,935	1,800,790	44,80[illegible]
American vessels entered from foreign ports	744	466,163	5,97[illegible]
Foreign vessels entered from foreign ports	449	50,591	2,47[illegible]
Total	5,128	2,317,544	52,79[illegible]

CLEARED.

	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Vessels in coastwise trade cleared	4,034	1,846,189	45,98[illegible]
American vessels cleared to foreign ports	706	464,559	5,10[illegible]
Foreign vessels cleared to foreign ports	435	49,766	2,44[illegible]
Total	5,175	2,360,514	53,53[illegible]

GRAND TOTAL.

Years.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1872	10,303	4,678,058	106,[illegible]
1871	10,894	4,893,641	115,[illegible]
1870	10,625	4,167,793	105,[illegible]
1869	10,201	4,007,496	104,[illegible]
1868	11,812	4,254,339	118,[illegible]
1867	12,326	5,806,930	129,[illegible]
1866	13,632	6,954,959	138,[illegible]
1865	13,746	7,052,599	145,[illegible]
1864	14,106	6,891,348	148,[illegible]
1863	15,376	6,757,903	159,[illegible]
1862	16,390	5,689,191	170,[illegible]
1861	13,866	5,063,896	144,[illegible]
1860	11,527	4,710,175	125,[illegible]
1859	10,521	5,952,626	118,[illegible]
1858	8,838	3,326,246	90,[illegible]
1857	7,581	3,226,806	110,[illegible]
1856	8,128	3,018,792	118,[illegible]
1855	9,211	3,360,233	111,[illegible]
1854	8,942	3,990,284	120,[illegible]
1853	8,208	3,2[illegible],978	128,[illegible]
1852	9,441	3,092,247	127,[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber goods of all kinds.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

129 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases of both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sealed for stamp. Confidential consultation personally or by mail, free and invited. Rubber Goods; stamps on hand.

DR. E. A. BASSETT,

299 State-st., Chicago, is admitted by the profession, press, and public to be the most thoroughly qualified, skillful, and successful physician in the treatment of the diseases of his specialty. Nervous, chronic, and special diseases of both sexes. Gentlemen, send for his medical treatise. Consultation free and confidential.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with [illegible] Office, 111 West [illegible]-st., Chicago.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any physician in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail. Reasonable charges. His Medical Treatise sent free. All business treated with safety and success.

SYMPATHY FOR SUSAN.

The Female Suffragists Give a "Matinee" for the Benefit of Miss Anthony.

Lecture and Readings By Miss Emily Faithfull in Aid of the Sweet Martyr.

A Regular Woman's Affair---Squeaking Boots and a Noisy Baby.

An audience of some three hundred persons, nine-tenths ladies, assembled at Myers' Opera House yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the "Grand Matinee," given under the auspices of the Illinois Suffrage Association. An admission fee of 25 cents was exacted, and it was cheap enough, considering the nature of the attraction and the merits of the cause, as viewed from a suffrage standpoint. The attractions were announced to be readings from Dickens, Tennyson, etc., by Miss Emily Faithfull, the eminent English philanthropist, and an address by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, while the proceeds of the entertainment were to be applied toward helping Susan Anthony carry on the lawsuit which she is now defending on account of having cast an alleged illegal vote at the last Presidential election. Fortunately, Mrs. Stanton failed to connect, and was not present, leaving to Miss Faithful the responsibility of the entertainment. In this she succeeded admirably, leaving no cause for regret that Mrs. Stanton stayed behind. The proceedings were conducted on the stage, which was occupied by Miss Faithfull, her financial secretary, and Mrs. Fernando Jones.

Miss Faithfull began without introduction or ceremony, saying that, as Mrs. Stanton had been detained elsewhere, she herself had felt strongly inclined to run away; but, remembering that "England expects every man to do his duty," she had resolved to come and do the best she could toward helping on the entertainment. She testified to her deep respect for Susan B. Anthony, and was glad of the opportunity to assist in raising funds toward helping her defray the expenses of the legal proceedings against her.

For her first selection, Miss Faithfull gave the "Lady's Dream," by Tom Hood, which she followed by the concluding portion of "Enoch Arden." These were given with no attempt at facial expression, but in a sweet, rich voice, and with appropriate shades of dramatic effect, and indicated clearly that, under more favorable circumstances, the lady is possessed of marked talent as a reader. Both she and her listeners were very much annoyed by a demonstrative infant, whose fond mother lacked the good breeding to recognize the fact that her darling was a terrible nuisance which she ought to remove. It was a noisy, unquiet, badly behaved audience altogether. What time the wretched baby didn't squeak, the shoes of perpetually perambulating women did, and the distinguished reader and lecturess must have formed no exalted idea of the politeness of the strong-minded women of Chicago, in whom bad manners and an itching for the ballot seem to be the chief characteristics.

Her readings finished, Miss Faithfull said she desired to submit a question to the audience, which was, whether, in the absence of Mrs. Stanton, she should go on and enlarge her printed programme, or whether she should give her lecture entitled "The Best Society." An almost unanimous desire was expressed to hear the lecture, which was accordingly given. There was, however, no abatement of the noise and confusion produced by the miserable baby, the squeaking of shoes, and the rustle of drapery, so that those sitting in the back part of the house were unable to gather any connected idea of what the lecturess said. By the "Best Society" she meant the society of books, which she spoke of as the "immortal sons deifying their sires," society circles open only to worth and merit, wherein no tinsel was required, and no favor was shown but to those who are great and good; whose members never intrude, nor do they ever outstay their welcome; who stand by us in all vicissitudes, comforters in our solitude, companions in society. Lord Bacon said of books that "some are to be tasted, others swallowed, and some digested." It was a wrong notion that it was better to read than to do nothing, for there were authors with whom it was much better to have no companionship. She referred to the artificial literature, made up of thrilling, sensational stories, which were the growth of diseased imaginations. She questioned whether there was ever a time when bad novels were so plentiful or so generally read as at present.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Miss Faithfull read a thrilling and beautiful poem, entitled "Jane Conquest," after which a vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. Jones and heartily passed, and the assemblage dispersed.

ORDINANCE VIOLATORS.

The New First Ward Alderman Draws a Maiden Ordinance—A Plan by Which the Violators of City Ordinances May Get Out of the Police Stations.

The Council Finance Committee were to have held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, to consider the resolution of Alderman Dixon, and the report of Corporation Counsel Tuley, in reference to the release of persons arrested for violation of city ordinances. There was no quorum present, and the committee adjourned until Monday. Alderman Richardson has prepared an ordinance which he thinks will meet the approval of the committee, and will submit it to them when they assemble together. The ordinance is as follows:

SECTION 1. That any person or persons arrested for a violation of any city ordinance shall have the right to release himself or herself from such arrest by giving special bail in double the amount of the highest fine which can be imposed for the claimed violation, conditioned upon his or her personal appearance at the next regular session of the Police Court to be held in the precinct where the arrest was made.

SEC. 2. Any Police Captain or Sergeant who may be in charge of the police station where such person or persons may be confined, when such bail is offered, is hereby authorized to take and approve such bond.

SEC. 3. No person shall be taken as special bail by any person or persons arrested for the violation of any ordinance who shall not be a householder in the City of Chicago, or unless he or she shall deposit with the Captain or Sergeant taking such bail a sum of money equal to the penal amount of such bond, to be forfeited in such bond that said money may be held by the City of Chicago to answer, pay, and discharge any judgment which may be rendered on such bond.

EVANSTON.

Mrs. Brown, the aged mother of Mrs. Isaac [illegible], caught her foot in the carpet of her room in some manner and fell, breaking her arm in two places.

A competitive exhibition was given, yesterday morning, in the front of the Methodist Church, by the Gardner and Babcock fire extinguishers. The Trustees of the town were on the ground taking notes, and will no doubt, it is hoped, be able to decide which extinguisher to purchase, if either of them.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Evanston Ladies' College, held on Tuesday last, Mrs. Mary K. Kedzie was elected Treasurer in place of Mrs. E. O. Haven, resigned; Mrs. [illegible] was added to the Board, and Mrs. [illegible] to the Executive Committee. Miss Willard was elected Corresponding Secretary in place of Mrs. M. E. Brown.

The Committee on Educational Methods will meet on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 p. m., in the chapel of the Ladies' College.

CHICAGO LYING-IN ASYLUM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article appeared in the columns of your paper, last Sunday, which, if not refuted, might be prejudicial to myself and the institution of which I have the responsibility of management. The one to which I refer was headed "Alleged Inhumanity." I do not deem it of sufficient importance to traverse the entire article, but I simply wish to deny any and every imputation of inhumanity or other act calculated to work injury to any. The particular case referred to is only another instance of ingratitude for charities bestowed upon an unworthy object. Such instances often occur, and will occur again. The Chicago Lying-In Asylum is an institution started in the cause of humanity, second to none

...amount. Low water is the cause as-... following table exhibits the total ship-... of iron ore and pig iron from the port of ... for the season of 1872:

IRON ORE.

	Gross tons.
...perior	131,909
...	76,458
...	70,588
...	32,362
...	25,567
...	18,503
...	9,414
...	8,284
...	4,327
...	8,943
...	3,634
...	937
...	333
...n Co.	18
...ock	717
...al ore and quartz	408,191

PIG IRON.

...O. R. R. dock	15,778
...er & Co.	8,179
...Rolling Mill and furnace	4,332
...	622
...al iron	28,906
...al ore and iron	437,097

...nst a total of 367,078 tons of ore and ... tons of pig metal—or a grand total ...044 tons in 1871. Increase, 43,063 gross ...

ESCANABA.

...following is a statement of iron ore ...d from the port of Escanaba during the ... of 1872—commencing May 1, ending ...:

	Gross tons.
...	112,436
...rk	68,950
...	82,274
...ndine	36,221
...	38,361
...and Bagaley	4,426
...	18,139
...	756
...ur	13,445
...nber	18,046
...	6,897
...no	447
...	8,707
...	7,438
...rop	4,965
...-Hill	1,499
...Central	9,925
...	36,669
...gland	17,465
...rgh and Lake Superior	1,160
...	2,388
...e Bee, 13 Iron Cliff	345
...otal	488,686

PIG IRON.

...gan furnaces	686
...ake furnaces	2,340
...y furnaces	6,440
...otal	9,166

SUMMARY.

...e following is a statement of the iron ore ...pig iron shipped from the two ports of Mar-...e and Escanaba during the season of 1872:

IRON ORE.

	Gross tons.
...uette	408,191
...aba	488,686
Total ore	896,877

PIG IRON.

...uette	28,906
...aba	9,166
Total pig iron	38,072
Total ore and pig iron	935,949

...e shipments from the Grand Island and ...tte furnaces will increase these figures to ...ly 950,000 tons.—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

MARINE MATTERS.

...led from the northwest.

The Forest City, Campbell, and Wm. Mc-...gor had not arrived at Cleveland on Monday, ...as reported.

On the 9th and 10th inst. the following pro-...ers arrived at Buffalo from Chicago, Mil-...kee, etc.: Wm. M. Tweed, Toledo, Mohawk, ...Equinox.

The River and Lake Shore Line have sold ...steamer City of Sandusky to Captain Isaac ..., of Keswick, Ont., and Captain Drake, of ...veland. The price paid was $40,000. The ... will be put on the Cleveland and Port Stan-...route next season.

Notice has been received from the Govern-...t of the Dominion of Canada, by the Light-...e Board at Washington, that a bright white ... is exhibited on the light-vessel stationed ...Sandy Beach Point, at the entrance of Gaspe ...bor, Province of Quebec, in addition to the ...light formerly exhibited. The white light ...show six feet above the red one—from the ...t of the ship—and at an elevation of thirty-... feet from the deck. The red light is like-...e made more powerful. This change took ...e on the 10th of October last.

The following vessels belonging to the ore ... are laid up at Marquette: Bark Franz ...el, Captain Norton, not loaded; schooner ...nango, Captain Ferris, not loaded; ...k City of Buffalo, not loaded; ...r C. J. Magill, Captain Case, cargo of ore; ...r A. G. Morey, not loaded; schr Kate Gillet, ... loaded; bark Racine, Captain Maloney, not ...ded; schr D. P. Rhodes, Captain Henry ...ne; schr S. H. Johnson, not loaded; schr ...en, cargo of ore; schr King Sisters, cargo of ...; schr Cascade, not loaded; tug Dudley, ...ptain Al. Robinson. The following are in ...nter quarters at Grand Island: Barge H. B. ...ttle, Captain Smith More; prop Mineral ...ck; schr Geo. H. Ely, Captain John Moore, ...; bark Jane Bell, Captain Tinney, loaded.

The following tables show the number of ar-...vals and clearances at the port of Buffalo for ... season of 1872:

ARRIVED.

	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
...sels in coastwise trade en-...	3,935	1,800,790	44,86...
...erican vessels entered from foreign ports	744	466,163	5,37...
...oreign vessels entered from foreign ports	449	50,591	2,47...
Total	5,128	2,317,544	52,709

CLEARED.

	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
...essels in coastwise trade cleared	4,034	1,846,180	45,94...
...erican vessels cleared to foreign ports	706	464,559	5,10...
...oreign vessels cleared to foreign ports	435	49,766	2,44...
Total	5,175	2,360,514	53,58...

GRAND TOTAL.

...ars.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
...	10,393	4,678,058	108,2...
...	10,894	4,893,641	115,2...
...	10,625	4,157,793	105,7...
...	10,201	4,007,496	104,6...
...	11,812	4,254,339	116,3...
...	12,926	5,806,930	129,3...
...	13,632	6,954,959	144,6...
...	12,746	7,032,593	145,0...
...	14,105	6,991,348	148,1...
...	15,876	6,757,993	157,4...
...	16,390	6,689,191	176,1...
...	13,866	5,963,806	144,1...
...	11,527	4,710,175	120,4...
...	10,521	5,952,626	118,1...
...	8,838	3,326,246	86,...
...	7,581	3,226,806	132,1...
...	8,128	3,018,689	112,0...
...	9,211	3,360,333	111,5...
...	6,949	3,990,284	120,8...
...	8,293	3,257,278	128,1...
...	9,441	3,092,247	127,...

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago, ... is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, ... has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made ... the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, ... by the press, esteemed of the highest medical ... by all the medical institutes of the day, having ... TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting ... that will positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city ... SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen ... you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to ... C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. ... J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber goods of all kinds.

Dr. A. G. Olin, ... So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases ... Read his works and judge for yourself ... sealed for stamp. Confidential consultation personally or by mail, free and invited. Rubber Goods always on hand.

DR. E. A. BASSETT, ... State-st., Chicago, is admitted by the profession and public to be the most thoroughly qualified ... skillful and successful physician in the treatment of all diseases of his specialty. Nervous, chronic, and special diseases of both sexes. Gentlemen, send for his medical treatise. Consultation free and confidential.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician, A regular graduate in medicine, cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. ... guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety ... Circulars free ... West-Madison-st., Chicago.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st., has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail. Free ... His Medical Treatise sent free. All female ... treated with safety and success.

SYMPATHY FOR SUSAN.

The Female Suffragists Give a "Matinee" for the Benefit of Miss Anthony.

Lecture and Readings By Miss Emily Faithfull in Aid of the Sweet Martyr.

A Regular Woman's Affair---Squeaking Boots and a Noisy Baby.

An audience of some three hundred persons, nine-tenths ladies, assembled at Myers' Opera House yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of a "Grand Matinee," given under the auspices of the Illinois Suffrage Association. An admission fee of 25 cents was exacted, and it was cheap enough, considering the nature of the attractions and the merits of the cause, as viewed from the suffrage standpoint. The attractions were announced to be readings from Dickens, Tennyson, etc., by Miss Emily Faithfull, the eminent English philanthropist, and an address by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, while the proceeds of the entertainment were to be applied toward helping Susan Anthony carry on the lawsuit which she is now defending on account of having cast an alleged illegal vote at the last Presidential election. Fortunately, Mrs. Stanton failed to connect, and was not present, leaving to Miss Faithfull the responsibility of the entertainment. In this she succeeded admirably, leaving no cause for regret that Mrs. Stanton stayed away. The proceedings were conducted on the stage, which was occupied by Miss Faithfull, her financial secretary, and Mrs. Fernando Jones.

Miss Faithfull began without introduction or ceremony, saying that, as Mrs. Stanton had been detained elsewhere, she herself had felt strongly inclined to run away; but, remembering that "England expects every man to do his duty," she had resolved to come and do the best she could toward helping on the entertainment. She testified to her deep respect for Susan B. Anthony, and was glad of the opportunity to assist in raising funds toward helping her defray the expenses of the legal proceedings against her.

For her first selection, Miss Faithfull gave the "Lady's Dream," by Tom. Hood, which was followed by the concluding portion of "Enoch Arden." These were given with no attempt at facial expression, but in a sweet, rich voice, and with appropriate shades of dramatic effect, such as indicated clearly that, under more favorable circumstances, the lady is possessed of marked talent as a reader. Both she and her listeners were very much annoyed by a demonstrative infant, whose fond mother lacked the good breeding to recognize the fact that her darling was a terrible nuisance which she ought to remove. It was a noisy, unquiet, badly behaved audience altogether. What time the wretched baby didn't squeal, the shoes of perpetually perambulating women did, and the distinguished reader and lecturess must have formed no exalted idea of the politeness of the strong-minded women in Chicago, in whom bad manners and an itching for the ballot seem to be the chief characteristics.

Her readings finished, Miss Faithfull said she desired to submit a question to the audience, which was, whether, in the absence of Mrs. Stanton, she should go on and enlarge her present programme, or whether she should give her lecture entitled "The Best Society." An almost unanimous desire was expressed to hear the lecture, which was accordingly given. There was, however, no abatement of the noise and confusion produced by the miserable baby, the squeaking of shoes, and the rustle of drapery, so that those sitting in the back part of the house were unable to gather any connected idea of what the lecturess said. By the "Best Society" she meant the society of books, which she spoke of as the "immortal sons deifying their sires;" society circles open only to worth and merit, wherein no tinsel was required, and no reverence shown but to those who are great and good; whose members never intrude, nor do they ever outstay their welcome; who stand by us in all vicissitudes, comforters in our solitude, companions in our joy. Lord Bacon said of books that "some are to be tasted, others swallowed, and some digested." It was a wrong notion that it was better to read than to do nothing, for there were authors with whom it was much better to have no companionship. She referred to the artificial literature, made up of thrilling, sensational stories, which were the growth of diseased imaginations. She questioned whether there was ever a time when bad novels were so plentiful, or so generally read as at present.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Miss Faithfull read a thrilling and beautiful poem, entitled "Jane Conquest," after which a vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. Jones and heartily passed, and the assemblage dispersed.

ORDINANCE VIOLATORS.

The New First Ward Alderman Draws His Maiden Ordinance—A Plan by Which the Violators of City Ordinances May Get Out of the Police Stations.

The Council Finance Committee were to have held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, to consider the resolution of Alderman Dixon, and the report of Corporation Counsel Tuley, in reference to the release of persons arrested for violation of city ordinances. There was no quorum present, and the committee adjourned until Monday. Alderman Richardson has prepared an ordinance which he thinks will meet the approval of the Committee, and will submit it to them when they assemble together. The ordinance is as follows:

SECTION 1. That any person or persons arrested for the violation of any city ordinance shall have the right to release himself or herself from such arrest by giving special bail in double the amount of the highest fine which can be imposed for the claimed violation, conditioned upon his or her personal appearance at the next regular session of the Police Court to be held in the precinct where the arrest was made.

SEC. 2. Any Police Captain or Sergeant who may be in charge of the police station where such person or persons may be confined, when such bail is offered, is hereby authorized to take and approve such bail bond.

SEC. 3. No person shall be taken as special bail for any person or persons arrested for the violation of any city ordinance who shall not be a householder in the City of Chicago, or unless he or she shall deposit with the Captain or Sergeant taking such bail a sum of money equal to the penal amount of such bond, and agree in such bond that said money may be held by the City of Chicago to answer, pay, and discharge any judgment which may be rendered on such bond.

EVANSTON.

Mrs. Brown, the aged mother of Mrs. Isaac R. Hitt, caught her foot in the carpet of her room in some manner and fell, breaking her arm in two places.

A competitive exhibition was given, yesterday morning, in the front of the Matteson House, by the Gardner and Babcock Fire Extinguishers. The Trustees of the town were on the ground taking notes, and will now, it is hoped, be able to decide which extinguisher to purchase, if either of them.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Evanston Ladies' College, held on Tuesday last, Mrs. Mary K. Kedzie was elected Treasurer, in place of Mrs. E. O. Haven, resigned; Mrs. R. F. ...al was added to the Board, and Mrs. H. S. ...arsons to the Executive Committee. Mrs. M. Willard was elected Corresponding Secretary in place of Mrs. M. E. Brown.

The Committee on Educational Methods will meet on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 p. m., in the chapel of the Ladies' College.

CHICAGO LYING-IN ASYLUM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article appeared in the columns of your paper, last Sunday, which, if not refuted, might be prejudicial to myself and the institution which I have the responsibility of managing. The one to which I refer was headed "Alleged Inhumanity." I do not deem it of sufficient importance to traverse the entire article, but simply wish to deny any and every imputation of inhumanity or other act calculated to work injury to any. The particular case referred to is only another instance of ingratitude for charities bestowed upon an unworthy object. Such instances often occur, and will occur again. The Chicago Lying-In Asylum is an institution devoted in the cause of humanity, second to none in its aims and object. It and its management will bear the closest scrutiny. It is open at all times for inspection, and the public are cordially invited to visit it and inquire into all the details of its management. Yours, etc.

C. S. HAMILTON, M.D.

A FREE DEFENCE OF BACCHUS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Now that our temperance people have won so many battles of late, perhaps you will allow me, a workingman, to say a little upon the above heading. First, let me say I was once for three years a member of a Temperance Society, and one year I was a vegetarian; in fact, I commenced life a moral reformer, along with a number of other young men. Most of my companions stuck to their teetotalism, but where are they? They are in their graves, years ago, in spite of the small death-rate that Teetotal Insurance Societies tell us occur amongst their policy-holders. To take notice of all the statements put forth by the leading teetotal men of Chicago, or any other place, one would be inclined to think that ninety-nine out of every hundred had no thought or care for anything but strong drinks, and that a majority of the people toiled for and cared for little else than whiskey. Sir, the wholesale, random assertions of the teetotalers are a gross libel upon the people at large. I have lived around Chicago for seven years, and in that time I have seen some tens of thousands of cottages, stores, and warehouses built on every side of the city, which is proof enough for me that the people think of something more substantial than strong drink. Being a teetotaller does not save us from poverty.

It is often asserted by abstinence-advocates that there would be little or no poverty if we were all abstainers, but do facts bear this out? No. John King, the first man in England to start the total abstinence movement, had to have a levy made upon one of the Temperance Societies in the Three Kingdoms to save him from the poor-house; and, when I was a member of a Temperance Society, I found that we had a constant call for subscriptions to help some idle fellow into an easier thing, for work soon became a burden to many who joined our society. I could relate many facts connected with the temperance movement, did time or space permit. I learned one thing while I was a total abstainer and vegetarian: that it was possible to grow intemperate upon more things than whiskey or other strong drinks; in fact, there is too much intemperance in a hundred things besides strong drinks. When I was in the western part of Illinois, I became acquainted with a family who had embraced the vegetarian idea or life, save the father, who was about 70 years of age; he would have his animal food; and a feud sprung up in his family about his carniverous habits, which ended in the poor old creature being turned out of house and home in the midst of winter. Now, the old man did not drink, and I was assured that he had never, or seldom ever, touched drink in his life; yet his family had got to be constantly intoxicated with its carrots, turnips, pumpkins, and squashes. What is to hinder such people from some day getting up a power that will try to shut up our butchers' and fish-mongers' stores, as our temperance men are trying to do with the saloons? They have the authority of Shelley, that "all man's bad desires" and wrong-doing come from his flesh-eating habits. I have often, in our temperance societies, heard old "Apemantus" quoted, in Shakspeare's play of "Timon of Athens," where he says:

> Here's that which is too weak to be a sinner,—
> Honest water, which never left man in the mire,
> This and my food are equals.

Now, if he was a sample of a teetotaller and vegetarian, I would not let my dog sleep with him. He was an idle churl, and the best place for him would have been a lunatic asylum. Now, take another intemperate cold-water man, Diogenes. He was little better than a hog in his ideas upon eating, drinking, and sleeping. And thus, let an idea grow upon us, and we become intemperate in every sense of the word. Men ruin themselves to build a fine house, to possess fast horses and other things. Women not only ruin themselves to possess grand, showy dresses, but they set thousands of half-educated servant-girls into the same habits, and the result is, that thousands of things are pilfered by servant-women to make up for their deficiency of cash or credit, to have costly and showy dresses.

But this is not the only evil that this kind of intemperance makes; it gives thousands the idea that it is not lady-like to do any kind of work. And let me not put all this love of show upon poor woman, for I daily see crowds of young men who shudder at the idea of going to any manual labor. They all want genteel situations, where they can be dressed up every day; and, as a friend one day remarked, what a thing it is to be poor and proud at the same time.

I will give you a case of a young man who is now serving a term in Joliet. He is a well-known Chicago smasher. I was once in a position where I had charge of him, and I was advising him to turn to honest work and leave off his "banking," and he looked at me with a smile and said: "Now, look here, Uncle [I have had that sobriquet some time]. I know you mean well, but look how a poor workingman is treated. If he goes into a store, they will scarcely notice him, and those he works for don't know him away from his job. Now, if I smash a bank and get a good haul, I can dress well, and go into any society almost; and, if I go into a fashionable store or hotel, I have lots to do my bidding, while such as you would scarcely be looked at, except with contempt."

Religion is not free from intemperance.

First one intemperate preacher, and then another, intoxicates the people's minds with some ism or another, and I think, if religion was fairly sifted, and all the intoxicating ashes laid open to view, there would be a much greater share of evil than can fairly be laid to the charge of poor old Bacchus. Peter the Hermit so intoxicated people about a piece of land that would not grow a decent cabbage (the Holy Land), that two millions of men laid down their lives for it, and how many were crippled for life we know not, and I have seen a statement that, if all the men that have lost their lives through religious wars could be placed side by side, they would go fourteen times round the Earth.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have many statistics of crime, both here and abroad, and I could show that liquor or saloons are responsible for but a very small percentage of the crimes and evils that surround us. I am no ways interested in the liquor traffic, but in the interest of truth and justice I am, and have taken up my pen against intemperance in any form, whether it be in work, gewgawism, or liquor. Yours,

UNCLE JOHN.

PERSONAL.

Major Powell, the explorer, has arrived at Salt Lake from Arizona.

—David G. Croly has resigned as managing editor of the New York *World*.

—James Thorington, ex-M. C., of Davenport, Iowa, goes as Consul to Aspinwall.

—Maggie Mitchell begins a season at Kansas City, next Monday evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Stebbins, of San Francisco, has a call to the Harvard Square Unitarian Church at Cambridge, Mass.

—Captain Edward C. Boynton, for many years Adjutant at West Point, has resigned from the army.

—John W. Garrett has been re-elected to a fifteenth term as President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

—Miss La Grange, sister of General Oscar H. La Grange, is editor *pro tem.* and foreman of the Santa Barbara (Cal.) *Press*.

—General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, is seriously ill at the Arsenal in Washington, with Bright's disease of the kidneys.

—Dr. Rene La Roche, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, died on Monday. He was a Captain in the war of 1812.

—Alvinza Hayward, the San Francisco millionaire, was at last accounts (5th) very ill at his residence in Oakland, and, indeed, in a very critical condition.

—Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the last Census, has accepted the Professorship in the Yale Scientific School lately tendered him, and will enter upon its duties at once.

—Alfred Bergmans, Counsellor of the Belgian Legation, died at his residence in Philadelphia, 9th. He married, in 1860, a daughter of Charles Macalester, of Philadelphia.

—Major A. C. Marvin, at one time Acting Governor of Missouri, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate, died at Sedalia, 10th. He was one of the prime movers in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

—E. A. Converse, principal in the Staffordville (Ct.) Woollen Mills, has lately had more than one man's share of misfortune. During the last year his father and elder brother have died, throwing upon him the management of five large mills at Staffordville, the woollen mill at Stafford Hollow, which has since been sold, and the machine and foundry business in the former village. The death of Parley Howe, who had long been Mr. Converse's partner in the machine and foundry business, and that of his faithful friend, adviser, and brother-in-law, Julius L. Strong, of Hartford, have since been added to his afflictions; and now, by the failure of Stanfield, Westworth & Co., his fortune has vanished and he is financially ruined.

NEW YORK.

Failure of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe as a "Reader."

Poisoning as a Substitute for Hanging—The Arrest of Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.

MRS. H. B. STOWE

was advertised to give readings from her own works, a few nights ago; so I invested half a dollar, and went to hear her. But the investment was a poor one. I didn't get the worth of my money, and went home sadly disappointed. In her books, Mrs. Stowe's delineation of Yankee and negro character are admirable; but her rendering of them on the platform is execrable. She has no voice for reading, no talent for mimicry, no facial expression. In a word, she does not possess a single qualification of a good reader, actor, or lecturer. Her characters all talk in the same tone, and that a much worse one than the traditional stage tone. Her attempts at the Yankee drawl and the negro dialect were miserable failures; and I can select a dozen women from among my acquaintances, who have never thought of reading in public, that can, without a moment's preparation, step upon the platform and distance her immeasurably in every respect. Mrs. Stowe has mistaken her vocation in coming before the public as a reader, and the sooner she descends from the rostrum the better it will be for her reputation. As a matter of course, her name drew a crowd, and packed the hall to its utmost capacity; but it required no acuteness of vision to see that her audience was terribly bored. The laughter was very feeble, and was by those who can laugh at the stalest of jokes, while the applause was rapturous only when the Young Christians, in whose employ she read, clapped and stamped lustily.

Mrs. Stowe has written some fine things in her time,—some that the world will not soon forget; but, if she should continue to labor under the delusion that she is a capable, or even an average reader, and go travelling about the country reading selections from her own works, before the large audiences that her well-earned reputation as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" would draw, the great majority of those who hear her would be apt to be detained from ever attempting a private perusal of any of her productions. I judge she will not have many invitations to read after this winter; but the sooner she retires the better it will be for her reputation both as reader and writer.

THE REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM

preached a sermon, on Sunday, on "Crime and Punishment," in which he denounced our present mode of executing criminals by hanging, as not only a disgrace to the community, but as brutal and brutalizing in its effects, and recommended killing them by some subtle poison. I have long entertained this view, and think that, if it is necessary to put criminals to death for the protection of society, it would be far less expensive, and far more salutary, to put them to death quietly in their cells. Why should there be a disgusting display, for the benefit of a ruffianly crowd, every time a murderer is to be choked to death? Why should we cling to the barbarous scaffold and rope, and go to such extra trouble and expense to send a poor wretch into eternity, when it can be done so easily and so quietly? Why should not a poisonous draught be administered to the doomed victim without his knowledge, so that he would go unconsciously to his death and be carried silently to the grave? Would there be anything unchristian about such a mode of execution? or would society suffer for not being regaled occasionally with such a horrible spectacle as we had exhibited at the hanging of Rodgers, in Brooklyn, last week?

THE EXCITEMENT

caused by the arrest of Jay Gould, at the instance of the Erie Railway Company, has subsided; but the suit is progressing, and some rich developments will be elicited, if allowed to proceed to trial. The preliminary proceedings are producing a good deal of hard swearing, and some cursing too, and the probabilities are that the affair will be compromised. Tom Shearman and the other counsel for Gould, who have already received over $10,000 in fees, as a matter of course, are egging their client on to fight it out. But Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell, who went on Gould's bond at the time of his arrest, are anxious it should be settled in the way that will cause the least scandal. The former is President, and the latter Vice President, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, and they feel they have compromised themselves by their connection with the ex-President of Erie. They are very sore at having been caught in company with such a financial scalawag as Jay Gould, and, like poor Tray when he was caught in bad company, have been made to suffer. The morals of Wall street permitted them to operate in private with Gould, and share the proceeds of his stock-gambling; but, when the *coup d'etat* of President Watson forced them to come to the front, and go on Gould's bond, or lose their plunder, which, it is said, amounts to $1,500,000,—they realize that they have lowered themselves in the estimation of right-thinking men, and are anxious to slip off as quietly as possible with their ill-gotten booty. Hence they are anxious to have Jay fork over to the Erie Company what he has plundered it of, and have done with the dirty job. They have had more "interviewing" than is agreeable, and want to keep out of the papers in future. Whether Gould will take their advice and propose a compromise, or take that of his lawyers and show fight, a few days more will determine.

E.

TRAGEDY IN BRUSSELS.

A Man, Who Seduced a Lady Thirty Years Ago, Kills His Own Son in a Duel Without Knowing Him, and is in His Turn Killed by the Mother of the Murdered Man, Who Lastly Kills Herself.

L'Independance Belge of the 26th ult. gives the following account of an awful tragedy which lately happened in Brussels:

M. Edmond F., was a half-pay Captain of cavalry, who left his native town of Chateau-Chinon, about four years ago, in order to accept a position as manager of an iron foundry in the vicinity of Brussels.

In the year 1842, at the age of 24, he was sous Lieutenant of a regiment of dragoons garrisoned at Lille. There he seduced the daughter of a respectable merchant and abandoned her to her shame. The poor girl soon found herself in a condition which rendered exposure unavoidable. In order to conceal her fault she fled from her father's house and was seen no more.

Last week Captain F., visited, in the company of a few friends, one of the most frequented beer gardens in Brussels. While there, engaged in a game of cards, a quarrel arose between one of his friends and a young officer of the rifle corps. Captain F. took the part of his friend. High words followed and insults. The upshot was that Captain F. challenged the young officer to fight a duel with pistols. They met on the following day, and Captain F. killed his adversary by sending a bullet into his heart. This was on Friday morning. Captain F. now hurried home in order to prepare for escape to France. Last Sunday after having settled all his affairs he packed his valise and was about to leave when a woman in black presented herself abruptly at the door. Her face was covered with a thick veil, and she appeared greatly agitated, her body trembling all over. Captain F., highly surprised and something like troubled with a gloomy foreboding, asked her into the reception room. Scarcely had he pronounced the first word when the unknown lady in black drew up her veil in a sudden, convulsive manner and showed him a face pale as death and eyes full of anger and tears. At the sight of that face the Captain retreated a step and uttered a cry of horror and astonishment.

In that woman in tears and dressed in black, with faded features and hair all gray, he recognized his victim of thirty years ago—the daughter of the Lille merchant.

"Wretch!" she exclaimed, advancing upon him all pale and threatening; "accursed being! villain! murderer! It was not enough to have dishonored a woman—to have basely abandoned her! You had to kill her child—to assassinate your own son! And such crimes should go unpunished! The most monstrous of misdeeds should leave you in possession of the name of honest man! No, miserable destroyer of so many innocent beings, you shall perish by the hands of your victim."

Scarcely had she spoken these words when she drew forth a revolver from under her cloak, fired twice, and blew the Captain's brains out. She then fired a third and fatal shot at herself.

Hearing the sound of three shots, the servants and neighbors came running in very much frightened. A fearful sight presented itself to them—two bodies lying side by side on the floor and weltering in blood. The body of Captain F. gave no sign of life; that of his former victim was breathing yet, and by dint of exertions revived for a few hours only. She was taken to the nearest hospital, where she expired in the middle of the following night, after having answered an interrogatory and told the facts we have related.

Chloral Hydrate in Disease.

A recent number of the *Gazette Hebdomadaire* contains an article by Professor Liebreich on the use of chloral hydrate, in which he states that all cases of sleeplessness without fever form the basis of its application; that for the relief of severe pain it cannot be depended on without the application of opiates; in affections of the circulatory apparatus, especially valvular and other serious troubles of the heart, small doses should be used. Professor L. also lays down as a rule that the chloral should never be given in substance, nor in solution stronger than 20 parts to 100. The best dose for an adult is from 30 to 45 grains; and habitual use does not necessitate increase of dose.

Poisonous Paper Shades.

Dr. Mirus mentions two cases in Jena and one in Frankfort where persons using green glazed paper shades were attacked with symptoms of arsenic poisoning. In one case the symptoms did not cease until the use of the shade was discontinued. The heat of the lamp, volatilizing the arsenic, renders even the very small quantity present extremely dangerous. The arsenic is used in the well-known Paris green, with which not only lamp shades but wall papers, &c., are so often colored.

—General Nye, formerly agent of the Dwight Mills at Chicopee, Mass., will shortly remove to Montreal, where he has the agency for a large cotton manufactory, at a salary of $10,000.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ONE NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 rooms, hot and cold water; one block from street cars; three blocks west of centre of Lincoln Park. Also one 2-story and basement brick house, and one ten-room frame house in same neighborhood. Apply to W. J. DAVIS, Room 1, No. 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, with or without furniture. Apply on premises, 1200 Indiana-av., from 8 to 10 in the morning.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland; one corner Lake and Egan-avs.; two at Hyde Park, furnished or unfurnished. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. INQUIRE AT 1237 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—TO A small family, no children. Call at 411 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, NEAR THE corner of Madison and Western-avs. E. S. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—BY A. G. LANE, 138 WEST MONROE-st., 4 rooms, 104 West Marble-place, $18 a month. Story and a half cottage, 7 rooms, 154 West Monroe-st., $45 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, WITH FURnace and gas fixtures, in good locality, on Twenty-ninth-st., to a private family. No boarding house keeper need apply. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st. Key at 245 Cottage Grove-av. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 323 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD 8-ROOM HOUSE ON LANGley-st., with gas, hot and cold water, bath, etc., at $37.50 per month. Party renting must take furniture, which is good as new. Address or call on GEO. DANIELS, 25 Kinzie-st., corner Dearborn.

TO RENT—129 WABASH-AV., 3-STORY FRAME house, brick foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Six rooms in building on Forest-av., near ... Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE FURNISHED OR UNFURnished on Brook-st., near Oakland Station; two houses at Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE NO. 609 West Washington-st., 10 rooms, all modern improvements, comfortably furnished; possession at once. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER AT 316, 318, 320 South Clinton-st.; for further information call at 519 Wabash-av., between 8 and 9 a. m. L. G. HUNT.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILdren, two rooms, pantry, and closet in a dry, pleasant basement; only $10 per month. Call at 119 North Paulina-st. on Saturday or Sunday.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen and wives, and single gentlemen, at 84 South Morgan-st., near Madison. Gas and fire. Private house.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT SUITE ON SECond floor of 651 Wabash-av., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at the rooms.

TO RENT—ONE DOUBLE AND TWO SINGLE rooms at 545 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—LOWER FLOOR, OF SIX beautiful rooms. House new, all modern improvements. Cook stove with hot-water pipes in kitchen. Only half block from Madison-st. cars. Apply at 184 Warren-av.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, FOR FAMILY, OVER 560 West Madison-st. Inquire at 158 State-st. CHAS. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, FOR FAMILY, OVER 564 West Madison-st. Inquire at 158 State-st. CHAS. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH all modern improvements, suitable for single gentleman, in private family, 530 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT 34 SIXteenth-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE 322 WEST Lake-st.; 5 rooms and 3 closets; $25 per month. Apply at house this forenoon.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for one or two, in quiet family, at 534 Wabash-av. References required.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at 181 and 183 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, at Central Hotel, 93 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, fourth floor.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 564 WEST MADISON-ST. Inquire at 158 State-st. CHAS. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—STORE 562 WEST MADISON-ST. Inquire at 158 State-st. CHAS. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY OVER 562 West Madison-st. Inquire at 158 State-st. CHAS. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—A HALL FOR WORSHIP, LODGE, OR manufacturing; large store basement and stable at corner of Twelfth and Clinton. E. MARKS, 138 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR LUNCH COUNTER, IN the Theatre Saloon, rear of McVicker's Theatre and Myers' Minstrels. Inquire in Room 4, 76 Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY LARGE FRONT OFFICE THAT can be converted into a suite of rooms, 119 and 121 West Washington-st., second floor. Inquire of BOSTWICK BROS., furniture store underneath, or A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 170 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD, LIGHT, FRONT office over my store, Nos. 58 and 60 South Water-st. J. H. DIX.

TO RENT—STORE—376 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE AT OAKland. Address W G S, 583 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND ROOMS IN all parts of the city, for customers; charge $1. Chicago Rental and Collection Agency, 21 Oriental Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN VICINITY OF TWENTYfourth-st. and Indiana-av., a room neatly furnished, for single gentleman. Must not be more than two blocks distant. Address J H, 1106 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE ON West Side, in good neighborhood, and not over $30 per month. J. A. L., 286 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $10,000 capital, and capable of taking charge of the books and finances of a well-established plow and wagon manufactory. If the party wishes to retire at the end of a year, may draw out his capital, with 10 per cent, and reasonable salary. For further particulars, stating where an interview may be had, address X 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A VERY GOOD PAYING restaurant. Apply to G. E. CLARKE, CLAYTON & CO., 139 La Salle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, in mercantile business. Must have reference. Apply at Vermont Block, 137 Fifth-av., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN a safe cash manufacturing business; no competition. For particulars, call at 68 East Madison-st., Room 3. C. A. HASKINS.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $500 TO $1,000 cash, to go into a manufacturing business. Large city trade established; all cash. Best references given. Address B 17, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW, WITH real estate, would like to invest from $1,000 to $2,000 in cash with an energetic person with same amount, in opening some respectable business. Address, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, MRS. O. A. DELIA, Chicago Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH TEN OR FIFTEEN thousand dollars, to take interest in an established wholesale business. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO IN EXchange for board for self and wife. Address W 10, Tribune office.

PIANOS TO RENT—AT $5, $6, AND $7 PER month; also for sale on instalments; pianos tuned and repaired. N. GOULD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE (NEARLY NEW, COST over $800, will sell for $500), and lease of a six-room house; good location. A. H. McLEAN, 533 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF ATTENDING THE World's Exposition, in Vienna, can find a competent teacher of the German, French, Italian, and Spanish languages by addressing P 13, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A BOILER NEARLY NEW, 12 FEET long by 56 inches diameter, 42x4 in flues; with fire front, britchen, etc. Cheap for cash. Inquire AMERICAN BOILER WORKS, 246 South Halsted-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & R. HILL, 201 Wabash-av.—
Michigan-av.—House and lot, 40x125 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.
Michigan-av.—House and lot, near Sixteenth-st., $11,500.
Wabash-av.—House and lot near Twenty-eighth-st.
Wabash-av.—House and lot, cor. Thirtieth-st.
Indiana-av.—Three houses and lots near Twenty-sixth-st.
Michigan-av.—Four houses and lots near Twenty-sixth-st.
Hurlbut-st.—House and lot, corner Grant-place, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTY-sixth-st.; $3,000; easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS $400, RESIDENCE lots $300; first payment $100 and $50; balance on long time, in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition, corner Diversey-av. A horse-car ... Diversey-st., on Milwaukee-av., to ... business part of the city in ... Call at the office and go see this property. Bus ... WISNER BROTHERS, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROPERty on Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Plumb, and Polk-sts., between Loomis and Ashland-av.
5 lots on Commercial-st., $200 each; near Milwaukee-av.
2 lots on Wood-st., $200 each; near Milwaukee-av.
3 lots on Noble-st., $200 each; near Chicago-av.
2 lots on Rose-st., $200 each; near Chicago-av.
1 lot on Wells-st.; partition walls up; $4,000.
WISNER & TALLMAN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET ON SANGAMON-ST., near VanBuren. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—BETWEEN WOOD and Lincoln-sts., 24x125 ft., cheap for cash. Inquire of owner, on premises, 119 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, ON WABASH-AV., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., east front; price, $11,000; terms easy. WING & FARLIN, 69 East Madison, corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—SOME AS LOW AS $250—LOTS ON Jackson, Adams, and Van Buren, east of California. DAVID WILLIAMS, 129 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—125 FEET CORNER OF WAHPANSEH and Cottage Grove-avs. WILLIS M. HITT, 203 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE HOUSE ON WABASH-av., 12 rooms, water and gas, fine barn, etc., located near Thirty-first-st. Will give immediate possession. Lot 25x150 feet; east front. Offered very cheap. $13,500. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 323 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, BAY window, and all improvements. Prairie-av., $2,000 cash. Long time. S. MEARS, 309 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS, 24x120 EACH, ON OAKLEY-st., between Kinzie and Hubbard-st. $700 each. Printed abstract. Call on WILLIS M. HITT, 203 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 10 years, 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR-shops at $400; Arnold-st., $350; Egan and Wentworth-avs., $350. Long time, monthly payments, no money down if improved immediately. J. T. STARR, 58 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Also, 20-acre tract. Title first-class. S. DELAMATER, cor Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES, SOUTHEAST CORner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st., near Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR GRACELAND, AT A decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES, FRONTING EAST ON Stony Island-av., between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts., near Cornell. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, West Evanston, and Glencoe lots, blocks, or houses of from 5 to 10 rooms, for sale at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in their own property. Monthly payments will buy a home. A good house of 9 rooms to rent cheap in Glencoe. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED farm of 80 acres on reasonable terms, or will exchange for an established grocery business and some cash. For particulars apply to M. SCHATZ, Wheaton, DuPage County, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL high-rolling land, 22 miles from city; house of 8 rooms, and 150 fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from depot, church, and graded school. For terms, apply to J. S. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—WILMINGTON COAL LAND—EIGHTY acres in Section 12, Grundy County, Ill., in cultivation, and lying in the heart of the "Braidwood Coal Field" and adjoining mines now in successful operation. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1985, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WILL GIVE $15,000 TO $20,000 GOOD purchase-money mortgages for a good residence north of Twenty-sixth and East of State-sts. Call from 9 to 12 at 304 State-st.

WANTED—A FARM, 300 TO 500 ACRES IN La Salle or adjoining counties, in exchange for lots on North-av. SAM. R. HURFORD, Room 1, 58 West Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 CENTRE-AV., NEAR WEST MADISON-ST.—A good-sized furnished front room, for gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, can be had, with board.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—THE BATES HOUSE has room for a few more boarders at $5 per week. New spring beds. Also, day board, best in city, at $4 per week. Privileges and comforts of home; central location.

134 WARREN-AV.—A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR winter for one married couple and two young gents. Table first-class. Terms reasonable.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—1 LARGE FURnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, one single room.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished front rooms and one back, with board; bath, &c., for gents. References.

640 HUBBARD-ST.—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, to a couple without children. Apply up stairs.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen, with board. Reasonable rates. Reference required.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, 511 WEST MADISON-ST.—A few elegant family rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board; street cars pass the door every few minutes.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING house; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

193 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST.—BOARD, WITH the comforts of home.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—3 FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board.

384 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHed front room, with first-class table; also room for four gentlemen. Table boarders accommodated.

665 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room for two, with first-class board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms on second floor for gentleman and wife; also single furnished rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

1057 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-THIRD-st.—Two or three genteel boarders accommodated with pleasant rooms and board.

1100 INDIANA-AV.—ONE PLEASANT FRONT room and small room, furnished, with or without board; terms reasonable.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—A very desirable back parlor with board; also room for single gentleman.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO RENT, WITH board, in a private family, Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Address K 29, Tribune office.

North Side.

385 NORTH CLARK-ST.—TWO BOARDERS wanted in a private English family.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, AND ROOM WITH fire, in a private family on West Side—Monroe, Adams, or Jackson-sts. preferred. Address Z 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board, private family preferred, for gentleman and wife, west of Sangamon and south of Madison-sts. State terms, &c. Address W 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A GOOD LOcality in the South Division, by a gentleman, wife and child. Will require two or three good rooms and late dinner. Private family preferred. Address, with particulars, A M, 30 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY of horses, wagons, carriages, harness and sleighs; a lot of nearly horses for sale cheap, from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds. Also, building for stock; money advanced on goods left in my charge. 231 State-st. H. O. BRIGGS.

ADAM BARBER & CO. HAVE JUST ARRIVED with a car load of fine horses, for sale at their stables, 303 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—GOOD BUSINESS rig; horse 6 years old, sound ... rubber-trimmed harness, and leather-top buggy. ... West Washington-st., Butters' Exchange.

FOR SALE—7-YEAR OLD KENTUCKY BRED horse, chestnut color, nearly 17 hands. Worth $1,000, and offered for sale because unsafe for lady to use. J. B. BROWN, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUGGY HORSES in the city. Call at 78 South Canal-st., Room 6.

I WANT TO TRADE A NEW FAMILY CARRIAGE and one or two horses and harness for a city lot at cash values. Address, or call from 9 to 12, at 304 State-st.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! GENTLEMEN LOOKING for cutters will find a good assortment of latest styles; also the place to leave your carriages, sleighs, etc., to be sold, at HATHAWAY'S, 349 and 351 State-st.

20 DOUBLE AND SINGLE CUTTERS WILL BE sold at auction by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 17; also 20 set harness, at 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.

40 BUGGIES WILL BE SOLD BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 17, at 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st., between Canal and Clinton-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE 10 FARM-SCALES, ALL new, that I wish to exchange for land in Illinois or Iowa. Unimproved preferred. Will assume small incumbrance. Value of scales, $160 each; can be turned to cash soon. Correspondence solicited. Address W. BROWN, 132 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. E. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, No. 290 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED DRY goods entry clerk; none other need apply. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY, ACCURATE YOUNG man as mailing clerk; salary, $600. Needless to apply unless a good plain writer; situation permanent. Address, in handwriting, Q 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN IN GROCERY STORE; DRY goods salesman; also, three men for city trade. Business Agency, 162 East Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen. Inquire this a. m. MANDEL BROS., corner Twenty-second and Michigan-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DECORATIVE Painter; Frenchman preferred; none need apply unless having experience and ability. Apply between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning to C. DECOMNI, Room 69 Honore Block.

WANTED—SEWING MACHINE ADJUSTER. APply at 278 West Madison-st., with reference regarding ability, industry, honesty, and sobriety. None other need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST AND TOOL maker, to go to Ottawa, Ill. Prompt pay; steady job. Apply, at 11 a. m., on Monday next, at 307 West Madison-st., Room 1. GEO. H. N. CUSHMAN.

WANTED—A PLUMBER AT NO. 384 WEST LAKE-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT COOK. APply at the Adams House. GRAVES & STRONG.

WANTED—A GOOD SCROLL-SAWER, TO DO fancy work, at No. 111 Fulton-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business at Porter's National Telegraph College, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

WANTED—AS TRAVELLING SALESMAN, A competent man familiar with carriage and saddlery hardware business. Address, with references, C 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 MEN TO SELL goods, by PHILLIPS & CO., Room 50 Exchange Building.

WANTED—BOARDING BOSS AND WIFE, IN THE woods, to take a gang of fifty men; also, men that understands gardening and horses; 5 for farms; 10 coal miners; 1,000 for levees and railroads South. Apply to the Company's agents, ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IN THE BOOK BUSINESS, TWO young men of good business ability and address. To the right men we will pay $20 per week. Apply to MOONEY & SMART, office of London Art Journal, 234 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN FOR AN easy business for the city and country. We can give 10 or 15 men the best chance to make money for a few weeks ever offered. Call Saturday morning, at Room 17, No. 23 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WHO CAN GIVE about $100 in good security, and step into a good winter business, at 23 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, THAT IS ACCUStomed to the care of horses, to attend to omnibus horses. Apply at barn, in rear of 114 Throop-st., this morning. J. IRWIN.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO HANDLE ice. Apply early this morning, at 37 and 39 North May-st. MARK S. THOMPSON & CO.

WANTED—A NIGHT WATCHMAN, COMPEtent to run an engine and keep up steam. Must be thoroughly reliable and trustworthy in every respect, and perfectly temperate. Best of city references required. Apply at once to KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, 303 Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES, 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS for the country only. Our agents make $10 daily. Call at 302 West Madison-st., office, Room 1.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—FIFTY CANVASSERS by the Remington Sewing Machine Company. Call at 142 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—25 MEN TO WORK ON ICE. APPLY TO J. M. SMITH & CO., 709 Indiana-av.

WANTED—25 MEN TO GO TO THE COUNTRY TO cut ice. Apply to SWETT & CROUCH, 239 Twenty-second-st., near State.

WANTED—WE OFFER BETTER INDUCEMENTS to men out of employment than can be found elsewhere in the city. Call, or address SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER FOR ONE OF THE largest wholesale liquor-houses East, for the States of Illinois, Indiana, ... business. One who has travelled for a wholesale liquor-house preferred. Must give unexceptional references. Salary liberal. Inquire of ADLER & CO., 141 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS COOKing and good washer and ironer, for a small family; wages good. Apply at 1035 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing, and ironing in a small private family, where a second girl is kept. Apply at 383 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at 513 West Monroe-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply this morning at 58 North Ada-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at Sweet's Drug Store, corner of Desplaines and Kinzie-sts., between 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 p. m. to-day (Saturday).

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO HOUSEWORK. Norwegians, Swedes, or Welsh. Inquire at 747 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a small private family; good wages. Call for three days at 48 St. John's-place, near Union Park.

WANTED—A COOK FOR HOTEL IN THE COUNtry. $20 per month. At Mrs. BALKAN'S Employment Bureau, 131 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FIRST-CLASS PASTRY cook, at Aberdeen House, 26 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AT 1193 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, GENTEEL YOUNG girl to tend cigar store. Apply at the Baron cigar store, 119 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOUR INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADIES to solicit for a new and popular book. Expenses paid. J. S. OWENS, Star Hotel, 97 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY, WET NURSE. APPLY at Room 69, Tremont House, private entrance on Congress-st.

WANTED—GIRLS—AT WILLIAMS' GRAND CENtral Laundry, No. 229 South State-st.; wages from $4 to $12 per week.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, IN A MADISON-ST. bus, containing valuable papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Sherman House.

LOST—ONE PAIR ZEPHYR WORKED UPPERS for slippers. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them with F. P. SAVAGE & CO., 87 West Lake-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, ON CANAL-ST., a salesman's clothes-bag. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 467 Division-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—HORSE AND EXPRESS wagon from corner of Michigan and Clark-sts. Ten dollars reward for return to JOHN JOHNSON, 203 Church-st.

FOUND—WEDNESDAY NIGHT, ABOUT 9 o'clock, on a Canal-st. bus, a small pocketbook, with a small sum of money and some valuable papers. The owner can have it by calling at 137 North Halsted-st.

FOUND—ON CANAL-ST., BETWEEN HARRISON and Van Buren-sts., about a month since, a box marked H E H. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to DENIS O'NEILL, 30 Liberty-st., Chicago.

STRAYED—ON THE 10TH, A RED COW, WITH short tail, long horns, from C. TOOHEY, 60 Williams-st. Any person returning her will receive a reward of $5.

TAKEN UP—A LARGE RED AND WHITE COW, loop horns. Owner can find her at JOHN CARROLL'S, west of the new city Bridewell.

$25 REWARD—AT A HOUSE IN THE VICINITY of Lake and Halsted, on Lake, the number of which is lost, by a young German lady, three trunks; the above reward will be paid for their recovery at 20 and 22 South Desplaines-st. A. FISHER.

$50 REWARD—WILL BE PAID, AND NO questions asked, for the return of the single harness, robes, &c., taken from barn on West Adams-st., on the evening of Dec. 12, '72.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN FROM CORNER OF Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare and buggy, square box, newly painted black; ... $50 to $1,000 for ... white, scars on knees of front legs ... about 16 hands high. ... will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—OFFICE FIXTURES, consisting of black walnut desk, counter, show case, &c. Inquire of F. W. WEBB, 184 State-st., Rooms 4 and 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP (HAVING NO USE FOR IT), a Diebold & Kienzle safe, almost new and in good order; size, 25x34x41. A. S. BARNES & CO., 113 and 115 State-st.

FOR SALE—THREE YOKE GOOD WORK OXEN in excellent condition. Apply at McCORMICK'S Reaper Factory, 378 North Water-st.

FOR SALE—OXEN, LARGE, YOUNG, AND IN good condition; must be sold to-day; inquire corner Michigan-av. and River-st. W. M. HOYT & CO.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AT 196 WEST HARrison-st., a cabinet oil tank, nearly new; also parlor stove, cheap.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE YOKE OF OXEN. Inquire at 311 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND CONTENTS of the St. Charles Hotel, Yankton; terms reasonable. Apply to D. S. WARREN, Yankton, Dakota Ter.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ALMOST NEW BILliard table ... inlaid with license. Inquire at 73 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—500 CAVALRY OVERCOATS. ... infantry overcoats, wholesale and retail. ... & SAYER, 204 and 206 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 394 State-st.

TWO THOUSAND SECOND-HAND GOLD AND Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c., at usual half price. Old gold and silver watches taken in exchange. J. C. BARTLETT, Broker, 208 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A GOOD LIQUOR BAR and lunch counter, for the Theatre Saloon, in rear of McVicker's Theatre and Myers' Minstrels. Inquire at Room 4, 76 Madison-st.

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT TO TRADE?—WE HAVE sewing machines, furniture, &c., we can trade. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A STOCK OF DRY goods or groceries, ... with a capital of $25,000 to $40,000, consisting of ... Chicago property, cash, and an improved farm near Chicago; we will take an interest in a good house, having a wholesale trade well established. Address Y 80, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; 12 years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1551.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper who is recommended by present employers. Address F, Post-Office Box 134.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A produce commission house, by one with experience and references. Address R 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, as assistant-bookkeeper or clerk; no objections to any business; can give best of city references. Address X 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either as shipping, bill, or receiving clerk; has had three years' experience. Address G 21, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENgineer, is a practical machinist. Address or call MACHINIST, 57 Illinois-st., Chicago. Good city reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAchinist and engineer. Call or address R. A., 65 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTING—JOB WORK—A book and newspaper compositor, understanding compositions, making up, and plain jobbing, is anxious to obtain a situation, here or elsewhere, in an office where facilities would be offered as to acquire a thorough knowledge of job printing; can send proof, and am sober and reliable. Wages moderate. Address U 22, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as bartender in a first-class saloon or billiard hall. Address, for two days, J G, 370 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ATTORNEY FROM New York, wishing to learn the practice of this State, desires a situation in some old and well established law office, where he can do office-work and assist in the trial of causes, for small salary. References given. Address P 21, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMan, to go to Colorado, as domestic or seamstress, or both, between this and April. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, TO do second or general housework in a small family. Apply at 35 Nut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO general house or chamberwork. A private family preferred. Apply at 61 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY A PERSON of experience; no objection to help with washing; private family preferred. Call at 335 Third-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE girl, as seamstress; is willing to do second work, and make herself generally useful. Apply 255 Tyler-st., near Aberdeen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker of long experience, employment by day or week. Apply or address N, 167 South Peoria-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMan wishes a place as nurse. Can be seen at 653 South Jefferson-st., for two days. Can come well recommended.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD PAYING CIGAR STAND FOR SALE cheap, at 377 State-st.

A CLEAN STOCK OF DRY GOODS, LARGELY original pieces, for sale; value $24,000 to $26,000; part cash, balance in Chicago real estate or a good farm, if unencumbered. Address Y 29, Tribune office.

A FINE CIGAR STORE FOR SALE AT VERY reasonable rates, with or without stock. Inquire at 76 South Halsted-st.; a very good chance for a young man with small capital.

A FINELY ASSORTED STOCK OF BUILDERS' hardware in Jackson, Mich., for sale. About $9,000. No bonus. Good, satisfactory reasons for selling. Address P. O. Box 88, Jackson, Mich.

A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSIness offered to an active, intelligent man, with $3,000 to invest, and become partner with a gentleman of means. Business a monopoly and pays large profits. Call in person at 360 State-st., Tea store.

A PATTERN AND MODEL SHOP FOR SALE, cheap. Inquire at 41 North Wells-st., F. BECKER, cigar store.

A VALUABLE RAILROAD PATENT FOR SALE, for the State of Illinois, for two years, paying 20 per cent. J. B. BROWN, 170 LaSalle-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY AND RESTaurant for sale, doing a good business; splendid location; good reason for selling. Apply 373 Wabash-av.

CIGAR STORE, INCLUDING STOCK AND FIXtures, and lease, for sale. Address, or call at 835 West Madison-st.

CONFECTIONERY STOCK, FIRST-CLASS ESTABlishment, for sale ... good reasons given for selling. Address Box 324, Belvidere, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SUGAR PLANtations in the State of Louisiana. See description of the Bringier "Hermitage" Plantation in the New Orleans Picayune.

FIVE YEARS' LEASE OF LUNCH COUNTER for sale, in Theatre Saloon, in rear of McVicker's Theatre and Myers' Minstrels. Inquire in Room 4, 76 Madison-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, IN A GOOD LOcality, with store and fixtures to rent; a good place for a cash business; good reasons for selling. 75 Blue Island-av.

GOOD-WILL, STOCK, FIXTURES, BUILDINGS, &c., of a flourishing carriage and wagon factory for sale on very easy terms. WALTER BURNHAM, Assignee, 91 Washington-st., Room 10.

NICE LITTLE NEWS AND STATIONERY store for sale; also small cigar store; rooms for family. Will trade for property. ... TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

PACKING-HOUSE FOR SALE, HAS MARKET connected with it; one of the best stands for wholesale and retail trade in the city; price, $15,000; real estate ... R. F. HAER ... Room 1.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A MILLINERY AND dressmaking establishment for sale cheap. Good location; stock entirely new, having a first-class cash trade established; rent very cheap. Address G 99, Tribune office.

$200 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST in an established boarding and sale stable; first-rate location. Call at 78 South Canal-st., Room 6.

$5,000 TO $6,000—ONE-THIRD INTEREST in a wholesale cash-paid fancy grocery business; ... Address S. Carrier No. 5.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL, AND secured paper. E. C. BALDWIN & CO., Note Brokers, 94 and 96 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN UPON IMPROVED farms in sums from $1,000 to $10,000. D. R. FRANBONE, 21 East Van Buren-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, General Union Block, Room 62.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHes, and all good collateral security. ... G. BRYANT, opposite the Sherman House, 3 West Madison-st., Room 1.

PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES WANTED; STOCK 12 months paper. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON LEASEHOLD REAL ESTATE and purchase-money mortgages, to suit parties. C. R. HAGERTY, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$800, ONE YEAR, SECURED ON 2-story store and dwelling, worth three times the amount. County seat of Cass County, Iowa. Interest 10 per cent and 5 per cent commission. Address D 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000, FIVE YEARS, 10 PER CENT and 2½ per cent commission. Gilt edged reality, worth three times the amount; in nicest town in Kane County, no commission. Abstract complete. Address T 48, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON GOVERNMENT BOND security. Address A G C, 362 State-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON GILT-EDGED TRUST deeds on improved property in this city, for one or two years, at 10 per cent interest. Small abstracts of title required. J. MASON PARKER, No. 5 Chamber of Commerce.

$25,000 WANTED—THREE OR FIVE YEARS, security, 40 feet improved on Wabash-av., value $75,000. Address G 62, Tribune office.

$25,000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR LESS SUMS, on inside real estate; large security required. R. K. WELLS, Room 12, Republic Life Building.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, GENeral office, 150 State-st. Branch office, 273 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see our new improvements, or buy something to their advantage.

SINGER—SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old standard. 128 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 22 East Desplaines-st., and 257 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given to purchasers, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF RICHARDS & PIERSON, 146 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when required; machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, 290 STATE-ST. Come and engage your Christmas presents.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented; 60 and 61 monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, Gen'l Agents. Sales office, 283 West Madison-st. Branch 222 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry, to sell a new article retailing $8 to 25 profit daily. SEIDEL & PERSON, 22 Noble-st., near Division.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY, IN CITY or country, for local or traveling men or women. We have the best selling, most elegant paying goods or novelties ... Call ... MERRILL & CO., 5 & 7 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN A NEW AND PAYING business; call and see for yourselves; no humbug. Basement 12 North Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR NEW BOOK, "UP the Heights of Fame and Fortune." Apply to ... Room 49, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN ARE MAKing $10 to $12 per day with our paddle books ... C. M. LIBINGTON, 29 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR Shaner's Life of Dickens, Chambers' Encyclopedia, Chambers' Book of Days, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. Address C. F. BURROWS, 96 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We want to employ gentlemen and ladies to ... Our ... sells at sight ... HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—FR. SHANER WILL CONFER A favor by leaving his address at the Tribune office. Address K 97, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—TO HENRY SMITH: YOU ARE right. Come early. F. S.

POLITICAL.

Further Advices from the Political Battle-field of Louisiana.

Warmoth's Legislature Adjourned till the First Monday in January.

Two Senators Expelled from the Kellogg Legislature for Favoring Warmoth.

The Administration Advises the Citizens of New Orleans to Recognize Pinchback.

The President Will Not Change His Mind, and Says So.

The Administration Compromise Accepted by the Alabamians.

THE LOUISIANA SQUABBLE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—At the session of the Mechanics' Institute Legislature, to-day, Senators Campbell and McMillan were expelled. They were old Senators, holding over from the last session, and have been acting with the City Hall Assembly.

The Judges of the Seventh and Eighth District Courts ordered their Courts adjourned over from day to day without transacting further business, until the present political difficulties cease.

The Fusion Legislature adjourned until the regular session, unless sooner convened by the Governor. A joint Committee was appointed to accompany the Citizens' Committee to Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Representatives of forty-eight business houses in the principal Northern, Western, and Eastern cities, doing business in New Orleans, met this evening, and signed an address to the people of the North, requesting them to unite in a protest to Congress and the President against the arbitrary usurpation of power and place, by political adventurers backed by a United States Judge, who has called in the assistance of United States troops in extreme his decrees. They attest the paralyzed condition of trade, and general dissatisfaction of the people with the present condition of affairs.

Pinchback has made the following appointments: Jacob Hawkins, Judge of the Supreme Court; John Burk, Clerk of the Supreme Court; John K. Haley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of John H. Kennard, recently appointed by Warmoth.

The Citizens' Committee of One Hundred telegraphed a memorial to Congress and the President setting forth their grievances. The Committee will start for Washington probably to-morrow.

The Louisiana militia having refused to obey General Longstreet, were ordered to surrender their arms and armory, but refused, whereupon General Badger, with about 100 armed Metropolitan police, was ordered to take the armory. They moved to within half a square of it. A parley ensued. Lines of the Metropolitans were thrown across Carondelet, at the intersection of Poydras and LaFayette streets, and, for a time, a skirmish seemed imminent, but the Metropolitans were finally withdrawn, leaving the militia in quiet possession.

The militia offer to surrender to any United States military officer, but decline surrendering their arms to any other existing authority.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The following is the text of the despatch sent by the Attorney-General to Colonel McEnery, of Louisiana, this afternoon:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Hon. John McEnery, New Orleans, La.:

Your cable despatch of this morning will be unavailing, so far as the President is concerned. His decision is made and will not be changed; and the scene it is sequenced in the soonest good order and peace will be restored.

(Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The Committee on Federal Relations held a meeting, to-day, to consider the resolution introduced on leave in the House, on Thursday, by Mr. Hoyt, condemning the course of Senator Sumner in presenting a bill to the United States Senate for the erasure of the names of battles and fellow-citizens from the army register and regimental colors. The opinions expressed were generally in favor of Mr. Hoyt's resolution, but no decision was reached. The Committee will further consider the subject.

Applications have been presented from ten wards to have the votes for Mayor recounted, and possibly the entire Mayoralty vote of the city will be recounted.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Dec. 13.—The Senatorial contest in Kansas is said to be narrowed down to Governor Harvey, Mr. Low, and Senator Pomeroy. It is claimed as a great mistake on the part of the Hon. J. S. Ralleth to have engaged in a controversy at this time with Mr. Thayer, of the Lawrence *Tribune*.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Liberal Republican General Committee last night condemned the recent appointment of municipal officers.

The Tammany Hall General Committee last night received reports from ward organizations as to their representation in the committee.

COMMERCIAL.

The National Convention at St. Louis—Second Day's Proceedings.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—The Commercial Convention met at 11 o'clock. The Committee on improvement of River and Harbor reported a series of resolutions, memorializing Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to pay the outstanding bonds issued by authority of Congress for the improvement of the Louisville Canal, and hereafter collect only such tolls as shall be sufficient to keep said canal in repair; that the works of improving the Mississippi River at DesMoines and Rock Island rapids be completed as soon as possible, in accordance with the specifications of the engineers in charge, and urging Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum for that purpose; recommending Congress to establish a system of signals and lighthouses along the navigable rivers similar to those now in use on the seaboard; urging Congress to continue the improvement of the Tennessee River according to the recommendation of the engineer of the War Department; asking Congress to make appropriation for the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal; also, to remove snags from the Missouri River, and otherwise protect its navigation.

The Committee to whom was referred the propriety of consolidating the Commercial Convention with the National Board of Trade, reported adversely to such proposition.

The Convention then, after some discussion, adopted a general plan for permanent organization, and decided that the next meeting of the Convention should be at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of next September.

The plan for a permanent organization of the National Commercial Convention, as submitted by Colonel Grosvenor, of St. Louis, provides for the appointment of an Executive Committee of one from each State, to see that matters thoroughly acted upon by the Convention, are brought before Congress and the State Legislatures, to investigate the subjects referred to it, and prepare reports for the information of the next Convention; to establish means for the compilation of statistics for the next Convention; to communicate with other commercial bodies and business men generally, urging co-operation with the next Convention.

The Committee to which was referred the subject of aid to railroads, by State or local authorities, reported adversely to the indorsement of local enterprises, nor were they prepared to recommend rules for aid. The Convention was National in character, and this matter was one for state consideration.

General Fisk, of St. Louis, from the Committee on Transcontinental Railroads, submitted a lengthy report, to the effect that additional railroads across the continent were needed; that the road below the snow line, over the route marked by nature for a dense population, was imperatively demanded. Railroads were to do a great work in peopling the plains. The present roads were inadequate to the demands of trade, and facilities equal to the call of constantly increasing commerce must be provided. The trade with China and Japan, and its enormous increase within a few years, was cited to prove this. These necessities could best be supplied by roads along the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallel. Resolutions accompanied the report, commending the subject to all commercial organizations and communities of the nation, recommending organized efforts to secure the building of roads below the snow line; to secure development of the country, and home and international trade.

After some discussion, which resulted in striking out the part which referred to the 35th and 32d parrallel roads, the report was adopted.

Miles Sells, of St. Louis, from the Committee on Fire and Marine Insurance, made a long report, which declares that the laws of the several States should rigidly compel each insurance company to hold its capital and assets so invested that, should the day of reverses come, all its resources may be made available in meeting its obligations; that a fund should be created by the reservation of all profits over 10 per cent on the capital stock until such reserve equals the technical reinsurance fund. If taxes are imposed, especially on premium receipts, they should be levied only upon the remainder, or net amount, after deducting the losses and expenses of collecting. The whole system of deposits for the security of policy-holders should be abolished, as experience has shown that it is too long-meant in its operation as a safeguard to be worth maintaining. No company should be allowed to put more than one-twentieth of its capital on any one risk, and risks should be widely distributed.

The report elicited quite an animated discussion, but, after one or two slight amendments, it was adopted.

On motion of Benj. E. Crane, the President of the Convention was made *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Colonel Wm. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, Secretary. The following compose the Committee: Barton Able, Missouri; E. James, Tennessee; M. J. Smith, Louisiana; James Jorney, Maryland; James H. Laws, Ohio; D. Hurd, Illinois; H. S. Kingman, Iowa; W. Carpenter, South Carolina; John Evans, Colorado; B. B. Norton, Texas; S. Hopkins, Indiana; R. S. Davies, Kentucky; Louis Krieger, Minnesota; A. F. Waterman, Wisconsin; C. C. Converse, Pennsylvania; E. H. Plummer, North Carolina; Hiram Pottier, Florida; W. W. Paine, Georgia.

Mr. Weems, of Georgia, again presented his report in favor of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal between the Tennessee and Ocoee Rivers, with those parts expunged which were objected to yesterday, and it was adopted.

The rules were suspended, and a resolution by Mr. Elliott, of Indiana, was adopted, that railroads, as common carriers, should receipt in full for all property transported, and that the several States should enforce this rule by appropriate legislation.

The postal telegraph question then came up, and majority and minority reports were submitted. The majority report, by four of the Committee, entered into the subject at some length, reflecting somewhat severely upon the Western Union Company, and making several errors of statement. It urges upon Congress the speedy acquisition, on equitable terms, of the telegraph franchises of the country, and the incorporation of the same into the postal system of the United States, and that the recommendation of the President and the Postmaster General for the appointment of a Special Commission to consider and report to Congress a system of postal telegraphy in the interests of the whole people, meets the hearty concurrence of this Convention.

The minority report by three of the Committee is as follows:

WHEREAS, Private enterprise has given to the entire country a system of rapid and intelligent communication of thought, of State, incidents, and general news of the day, commercial, secular, and historic, by magnetic telegraph; and,

WHEREAS, Private enterprise has also united the two Continents by magnetic telegraph, transmitting information in a few moments to all parts of the world, thereby increasing facilities for commercial transactions and the general growth of the civilization of this century, and,

WHEREAS, Said telegraphic communication is increasing in a ratio equal to the demands of science, commerce, and the social welfare of our people, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention thinks it inexpedient and unwise for the United States Government, at the present time, to take possession of the telegraphic lines, and manage them as a part of the postal system of this country.

A pointed discussion followed the reading of these reports, the argument on one side being principally opposition to centralizing power in the General Government, and increasing its partisan influence by the distribution of a large number of Government employés; while, on the other side, the question of rates and the benefits to be derived by opening quick communication of thought to all classes of the people was strongly dwelt upon. The whole matter was finally referred to the Executive Committee, to be reported upon at the next meeting of the Convention.

The Committee on Short Weights, False Packing, Inspection, etc., reported that Congress should pass such general laws as may be needed to enforce an uniform system of weights and measures; also, requiring all goods sold by the package to have the correct weight marked thereon, together with the name and place of business of the manufacturer; also a law against false packing; further, that the practice of buying and selling short weight, or measure goods by merchants at even less prices than full-weight articles, is strongly condemned by this Convention, and all merchants, Board of Trades, and other commercial organizations are requested to use their influence against the continuance of the present practice.

After the transaction of some further but unimportant business, the adoption of the usual complimentary resolutions and reference of all unfinished business to the Executive Committee, the Convention adjourned to meet at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of next September.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, after the adjournment, a Sub-Committee of five, consisting of Barton Able, of St. Louis; Laws, of Ohio; Hurd, of Illinois; Bevier, of Kentucky; and Smith, of New Orleans, was appointed to arrange and prepare business for the Committee and for the next Convention. The Committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the fine two-story stone residence of James McKeehan, in Avondale, took fire and burned down. Total loss, $20,000. Insurance not ascertainable. The fire started near the furnace, in the basement.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—A fire this morning in the Law Building, on Third street, belonging to the Hopple estate, destroyed the roof and upper story. Loss, $3,000; insured in the Royal. P. Campbell, dealer in Irish linens, lost $3,000; fully insured.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 13.—A hay press, containing about 200 tons of hay, was burned here last night. It was owned by Peter Odler, whose loss is not known; also two cars of oats that were loaded and ready for shipment, standing on a side-track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad adjacent to the hay press.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 13.—A fire at 6 o'clock this morning, entirely destroyed the cigar store of L. Kuttnauer, Main street. Nothing was saved. The fire also badly damaged the adjoining building, occupied by Henry Deuhas as a saloon. Mr. Kuttnauer threw her baby from a second-story window, but it was caught by a man and saved. The lady then jumped and was injured seriously, if not fatally. The origin of the fire is not known.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 13.—To-day, before noon, a fire was discovered in the residence of Mr. Steele, on Poplar street, in this city, and before the flames could be extinguished the second story was nearly all destroyed. Nothing but a part of the walls and foundation is left. The loss is about $3,000, covered by insurance in the Phoenix, of Hartford, on house and furniture for $1,200, and the furniture was nearly all saved.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Dec. 13.—A fire, early this morning, burned four small buildings in the lower part of the city. Loss, light, proof fully covered by insurance in the Ætna and Phœnix, of Hartford, Home, of Columbus, and Commercial Union.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A fire broke out to-night in a tenant's room on the third floor in the new iron building of the Troy *Daily Times*. The part occupied by the *Times* escaped injury, except by water. The principal damage is from water. The loss will probably not exceed $15,000, which is fully insured.

To Be Hanged.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 13.—Henry McNulis, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and recommended to be hung by the jury, was, to-day, sentenced to death by Judge Puterbaugh, who fixed the date of his execution on Friday, Jan. 3, 1873. The Judge, in his sentence, referred feelingly to the details of the case, and urged the prisoner to make his peace with God and the world. The doomed man received his sentence with composure, but broke down before reaching his cell.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—In the sitting of the French Assembly on the 29th of November, M. Thiers made a long speech. Among other things, he said:

"Gentlemen, remember Bordeaux. You did not choose me. It was circumstances. Did you impose any conditions on me? No; none. What was my desire in accepting the Post of Bordeaux? To prevent civil war. I do not personally like the Republic. My only desire was to wrest the Government from those who were urging a struggle *à outrance*. There were in Paris 3,000 cannon and 400,000 muskets. In seven weeks we wrested these arms from the misguided men, who, having lost the habit of working, had taken possession of them. We collected an army of 140,000 men with great difficulty, for the enemy was watching with great jealousy. Deputations come to me from all the towns of France, saying to me, "Are you working for a Republic or a Monarchy?" I replied that I was laboring only for the Government *de facto*. Did anyone at that period reproach me for that reply? No. [Prolonged movement.] If a Monarchy can be established or obtain a majority in the country, I would retire. It is only I who am pledged, and I should rejoice at it, for I have an ardent desire to give up power this evening. If you believe that a Monarchy is possible, try it. [Long-continued applause from the Left.] I am only a Republican because I do not believe in a Monarchy. They say to-day but one Government is possible. I only wish for repose."

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The ship Gustave, belonging to Nantes, has been lost at sea, with all on board.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The right will move to-morrow that the Assembly do not dissolve until the territory of France is entirely freed from the foreign occupation; and will follow this up with a resolution declaring that the members of the Left are responsible for the present agitation.

In the Committee of Thirty, M. Barthe, Republican Deputy, submitted a proposition for the formation of a separate legislative body, to be called the Section of Control. It is to consist of two hundred members, who shall be chosen by lots from the present Assembly, and will be empowered to reject laws passed by the Assembly. The proposal has given rise to most excited debates in the Committee, as it virtually creates a second deliberative Assembly.

The weather is very stormy. The waters of the Seine are rising, and inundations are threatened. The River Loire is also rapidly rising.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Snow fell in the north yesterday. To-day the gale has deranged the telegraph wires.

It is reported that the employes of all the English railway companies will strike on the 2d of January.

QUEBEC, Dec. 13.—A Glasgow cable despatch reports the abandoning of the ship City of Manchester, with a cargo of lumber. The crew were saved.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Hon. B. C. Schenck, United States Minister to Great Britain, who has been absent from London for some time on a visit to Southern Europe, is now on his return to this city.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Excitement was created yesterday over the reported insurrection in the suburbs the previous evening. It turned out that the insurrection was a small affair and speedily suppressed, although, however, twenty persons had been killed and wounded. The city was soon quieted. In the Cortes, Martos said that the movement was probably incited by the opponents of the new loan, with the idea of affecting its successful negotiation.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—It is rumored that Bismarck is about to resign the Presidency of the Prussian Council of Ministers, in order to devote himself exclusively to his duties as Chancellor of the German Empire.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—It is feared that the steamship Commandar, hence for Queenstown, Nov. 2, with a cargo of corn, has foundered.

HALIFAX, Dec. 13.—The customs authorities have discovered a fraud implicating several firms. A schooner was recently cleared with a cargo bonded for Newfoundland. She was reported lost, but her cargo was transferred to another vessel, which transported it to Yarmouth, where it was seized. The underwriters here refuse to pay the insurance claims.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13.—A freshet in the river Sambre caused a sudden flooding of a coal mine near Charleroi. The accident occurred while the miners were at work, and many were drowned.

HORTICULTURAL.

Meeting of the Illinois State Society—Closing Exercises.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Dec. 13.—Mr. Humphrey offered a resolution that the Vice Presidents be an *ad interim* Committee for their respective districts at an expense of a sum not exceeding two dollars for each county in his district. The subject matter was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Mr. Clayton offered a resolution in regard to the more thorough teaching of the natural sciences in our common schools, and the members of this society in the several school districts in their neighborhoods should give their aid.

Mr. Edwards suggested instruction in horticulture also.

Dr. Gregory offered a resolution in regard to a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the world; passed without debate.

Mr. Flagg offered a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to take such action as the state of the funds will warrant in sending delegates and fruits to the meeting of the American Pomological Society, to be held at Boston next September, and that the President-elect be a committee to consult with similar societies in the Northwest, with a view of co-operation, and to obtain, if possible, reduced rates of fare.

Dr. L. Baron, the State Entomologist, read an essay on the subject of education in natural sciences. As a preliminary, he referred to the troublesome insect known as the "Crown Borer" that has proved so injurious to the strawberry. He stated that it belonged to the curculio family, and that its natural history was not well known. The Doctor said that education had been too abstract and that it must be removed from the real business of life, and that a change was needed to meet the present condition of things. Money represents houses and lands, and implements, and yet this is not all of. Acquire a better the higher qualities of the mind. Acquire a better education, or a better development of our faculties. Society demands the every man shall have some useful trade or business, and, as population increases, this kind of knowledge will lead into specialties; in short, the boy should be educated in that which he will follow in life; and yet this is not all, for, in addition to this, he must have his more general education, but the first is absolutely essential to his success. While the dead languages may be of use to the man of literature, it costs too much time to make it desirable. Insects are more or less injurious, and these we must study more closely, in order to know how to destroy them. He would say discard text-books from the school-room, for text-books are useful in the hands of the best teachers. In reply to those who have made inquiry in regard to a text-book for schools on the subject of entomology, he would say that no such a book is to be had, and, to meet this need, he had entered upon the preparation of such a work, the first part of which is nearly ready for the press, and will be published with his next annual report.

Mr. Earle offered a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to offer a premium to the students of the Industrial University for the best collection of insects, to be the property of this Society.

Dr. Gregory stated that there were gentlemen ready to supply the funds for this purpose, when the resolution passed.

Major Muhlman, from the Committee on Entomology, read an essay on the subject of insects injurious to the horticulturist. He gave an account of a beetle that bored into the Lawton blackberry and destroys the corset, and predicted that it would probably prove highly destructive to this fruit. He entitled his essay "Scraps picked up along the way." A man that has an eye to bugs, to caterpillars, and to butterflies, sees much, and is never lonesome when he passes through the forest.

The Legislature is to be memorialized to continue the office of State Entomologist as of great importance in keeping the cultivators informed of the habits of new insects and worms, and how to guard against their ravages.

The report on ornithology was read by J. C. Cooper, of Centralia. He took the ground that the birds were useful to man after deducting the cost of their keeping, with the proviso that they make a little too free with the early fruits. The essay was replete with sound common sense on the whole. In footing up the account for and against the birds, he gave them a balance on the credit side of the ledger.

Mr. Huggins would bear testimony to the good offices of the birds. He would call attention to the labors of the blue-bird and wren in destroying the codling moth, so injurious to the apple.

Mr. Wier did not believe that birds destroyed noxious insects.

The cherry was discussed, but no new facts were elicited, and the cultivator was remanded back to the Early Richmond.

The usual resolutions of thanks for courtesies were passed, when the Society adjourned after a most interesting and harmonious session of four days. The weather has been cold, and the horse disease has had a serious effect in keeping hundreds of fruit-growers from attending.

MR. GREELEY'S WILL.

The Contest Over the Estate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The contest over Mr. Greeley's two wills, executed respectively in 1871 and 1872, was resumed in the Court to-day in Westchester County. Mr. Williams appeared as lawyer for Mr. Sinclair. The daughters of Mr. Greeley were present in deep mourning, and seemed to be on the most affectionate terms with each other. Mr. Sinclair failed to put in an appearance, and the only executor present was Mr. Richard H. Manning. Judge Hart, counsel for Miss Ida, and Mr. George P. Nelson, counsel for Miss Gabrielle, acted with the most perfect accord. Mr. Charles E. Whitehead, Trustee of the Children's Aid Society, was present, but did not seem particularly interested. Mr. Greeley's brother refuses to appear.

Judge Hart said: "I shall make no opposition to the appointment of a proper person to take charge of the estate. I suggest Miss Ada Greeley, and her uncle, Mr. Cleveland, husband of Mr. Greeley's sister, may be associated with her."

Mr. Williams consented to Mr. Cleveland during the litigation but not Miss Ida. The Surrogate, after consideration, appointed Mr. Cleveland special collector of the estate, his duties being to preserve the estate and collect the debts due to it. The Surrogate said that a bond would be required in double the amount of the property.

Mr. Williams then said: "I feel that the last will is not Horace Greeley's; the text is not his language. Every expert acquainted with his language, on the contrary, will swear that it is not his. I think I understood why and in what manner it was made, but I hope the duty will be spared me of saying who it was that made it. I can name a man, and some chain certain developments should be made, it were better he never had been born. If the legatees referred to are provided for, and one-half devoted to the younger daughter, I have no hesitation in saying that, under the then existing facts of the case, the executors will proceed no farther."

Mrs. Lamson was sworn and testified as follows concerning Mr. Greeley's last moments:

Q.—How far from Mr. Greeley's eyes did Mr. Stewart hold that little paper you call a will at the time he said to him: "Is this your last will and testament?"

A.—The proper distance, about as far as you hold a paper to read. Mr. Stuart did read the paper to Mr. Greeley. I cannot tell whether he leaned over the bed. He held the paper long enough to ask a question and receive an answer. The paper was open. Mr. Greeley did not always use spectacles to read with. I know he used to read to us without spectacles, holding a paper at about the usual distance. Miss Ida was at the bedside in the evening of his death. I don't think Mr. Greeley read the will when it was held before his eyes.

To the Surrogate: He saw it and looked at it; his eyes were open.

To Mr. Williams—I thought nothing strange in Mr. Greeley's saying "No" when Haynes was proposed as a witness. I have since thought it strange that he said "No" to Mr. John R. Stuart's name. John R. Stuart Mr. Greeley knew from boyhood. The will was executed between 5 and 6 o'clock on the evening of Mr. Greeley's death. I arrived between 2 and 3 o'clock that afternoon. Mr. Stuart said to Mr. Greeley, "Here is Aunty Lampson." I said "I have come a day, and cold ride, Mr. Greeley, to see you." Mr. Whitelaw Reid came in. Mr. Stuart said, "Mr. Reid has come. If you know him shake hands with him." Mr. Greeley put his hands out naturally and pressed Mr. Reid's hand. I don't remember that he spoke to Mr. Reid Mr. Greeley answered a question one or two times that evening. His replies were voluntary utterances. I did not hear him say "It is done." I did not hear him say "I died before I was born." I don't think Judge Hart was in Choate's house at the time the will was executed. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Ida Greeley, Mr. Richard F. Carpenter, and myself were present when Mr. Greeley died. First heard of that will a few days before he died."

The Court adjourned without the contestants settling their differences. It is said Miss Ida Greeley has executed and signed a deed giving half the property to her sister, and a further effort to effect a compromise will be speedily made.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Greeley will-case came up again, to-day, in the Westchester Surrogate Court. After a long debate concerning the settlement of the suit, the examination of Miss Sampson was resumed, at the conclusion of which, the Surrogate decided that the executors of the will of 1871 had the right to appear in Court. The Surrogate ordered that John F. Cleveland be appointed administrator *ad litem*. While the case was in progress, the fact was developed that Miss Ida Greeley had deeded one-half of the property left by her father's last will to her sister, Miss Gabrielle, merely reserving the right to superintend her education and affairs during her minority.

The case was adjourned till Dec. 18. On that day, unless some settlement is made, Reginald Hart, another subscribing witness, will be examined.

Two other wills of Mr. Greeley have been discovered, to-day, one bearing the date of 1867, and the other of 1861.

Telegraphic Brevities.

On Thursday night, Charles Myers, of Lansing, Mich., shot himself, with instantly fatal effect. The cause of his suicide is alleged to be intemperance.

Last Sunday afternoon, a merchant of Nevada, Iowa, named Simgin, shot himself in his store in a fit of mental derangement, the ball entering the forehead. He died next morning. He leaves a wife and two children, who were absent in Ohio visiting friends at the time.

The good people of Quincy, Ill., are praying for water. Cisterns and wells are all drying up.

On Thursday, J. T. Wasson, a rough character of Quincy, attempted to shoot Chief of Police Magraw, but failed in the attempt. An old grudge is at the bottom of the affair. Wasson in jail.

A San Francisco despatch says that the Stanton ruby will be sent to the Crown Jewellers, London, England. It is now claimed to be worth $20,000.

The Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association have resolved to proceed at once to the erection of two memorials, one on McNight's Hill, indicating the position of the Union army right, and of the First Division of First Corps; the other on the great flat rock on Culp's Hill, indicating the position of the Union left, and the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps. The material will be native granite from the battle field.

John Green was arrested, in St. Louis, and brought to Cairo, yesterday, on the charge of robbing a Mr. Holbrook of $1,000, seven years ago. He will be tried at the January farm of Court.

A cyprian, named Sarah Clark, aged 35, went into a saloon in Columbus, Ohio, last evening, to get a drink, and while there fell dead of heart disease.

Chas. Weidman was drowned in a well on his farm, near Ottawa, Ill., on Thursday evening, by accidentally slipping in. He was watering his cattle, and the ground about the mouth of the well was covered with ice. The old gentleman was over 70 years of age.

Small-pox is bad at Silver Lake, Kas., there being ten deaths out of twenty-nine cases. It is reported to have been introduced by a commercial traveller from St. Louis. It has spread to Kingsville also.

NEW YORK.

The Anderson Poisoning Trial—Forgery—The Steamer St. Louis—Committed for Trial—The Jumel Estate Case—Heavy Mortgage and Deed Forgeries—Froude's Lectures—His Opinion of the Catholic Church.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Mr. Froude has got enough of the Irish Question, and is introducing other topics. In his Brooklyn lecture on "The Beginning of the Reformation," he opened by saying he had intended to speak to them on the relations of England and Ireland. That course of lectures attracted considerable attention, and led to a better controversy than he anticipated or was desirable, for the object he had in view. Anything to be had by speaking on that subject in New York or elsewhere had been gained, and that it would be useless, and perhaps foolish, to press it further. He then proceeded to show how the Catholic Church has changed for the worse since the thirteenth century.

Mayor Oakey Hall has been interviewed. He denies that he appointed Delafield Smith Corporation Counsel on account of any bargain with Republican managers to drop lawsuits against himself. He says Smith was his schoolmate, and it was useless to appoint a Democrat, as he turned out of office by a Republican Legislature. The *Times* and *Post* continue to pour hot-shot into Smith for accepting, but he will stick.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The testimony in the Anderson poisoning case, to-day, made a startling disclosure. Andrew Jackson, formerly a clerk in Dr. Irish's store, testified that ten days before Anderson, Arnold, Irish and Mrs. Anderson came into the store, and at the Doctor's request the witness put up three drachms of white arsenic, with which it was said Mrs. Anderson wanted to kill cats. Four or five days after the Doctor ordered the witness to put up a dollar's worth of arsenic, which was done; also a dollar's worth on Paris green. On the 12th of May Dr. Irish said to witness that, since he might be subpœnaed in this case, he would like to know if their evidence conflicted. The Doctor asked him about putting up some bicarbonate of soda, and if he remembered it. The witness replied that he did not see him get it, and would not perjure himself for the City of Brooklyn. The Doctor then said he could go out of the city, to Brooklyn, or any other place. A new clerk was obtained, and the Doctor gave witness $5, and he left for Buffalo, where he has since remained. Mrs. Anderson wrote a letter to Irish, telling him that he had better not let the witness go, as the other side might get hold of him, and he might testify in regard to getting arsenic for the cats.

The counsel for the Bank of British North America stated that Sauville, arrested yesterday, had no connection with the institution, but was a partner of the firm of James Austin & Co., which recently failed in Montreal, and which is a debtor to the bank for a comparatively small amount. The charge against Sauville is the altering of the amounts of some of the acceptances discounted.

The last steamship St. Louis was valued at $150,000, and fully insured by the owners, Cromwell & Co., in the Atlantic, Mercantile, United States, Lloyd's and other companies. Her cargo consisted of 1,241 bales cotton; 1,641 barrels molasses; 250 barrels oil; 50 barrels rice; some tallow, hides, etc. There was also $6,920 in specie on board. The St. Louis was eighteen years old, and some chain certain developments should be made, it were better he never had been born. If the legatees referred to are provided for, and one-half devoted to the younger daughter, I have no hesitation in saying that, under the then existing facts of the case, the executors will proceed no farther."

Mrs. Lamson was sworn and testified as follows concerning Mr. Greeley's last moments:

Q.—How far from Mr. Greeley's eyes did Mr. Stewart hold that little paper you call a will at the time he said to him: "Is this your last will and testament?"

A.—The proper distance, about as far as you hold a paper to read. Mr. Stuart did read the paper to Mr. Greeley. I cannot tell whether he leaned over the bed. He held the paper long enough to ask a question and receive an answer. The paper was open. Mr. Greeley did not always use spectacles to read with. I know he used to read to us without spectacles, holding a paper at about the usual distance. Miss Ida was at the bedside in the evening of his death. I don't think Mr. Greeley read the will when it was held before his eyes.

To the Surrogate: He saw it and looked at it; his eyes were open.

To Mr. Williams—I thought nothing strange in Mr. Greeley's saying "No" when Haynes was proposed as a witness. I have since thought it strange that he said "No" to Mr. John R. Stuart's name. John R. Stuart Mr. Greeley knew from boyhood. The will was executed between 5 and 6 o'clock on the evening of Mr. Greeley's death. I arrived between 2 and 3 o'clock that afternoon. Mr. Stuart said to Mr. Greeley, "Here is Aunty Lampson." I said "I have come a day, and cold ride, Mr. Greeley, to see you." Mr. Whitelaw Reid came in. Mr. Stuart said, "Mr. Reid has come. If you know him shake hands with him." Mr. Greeley put his hands out naturally and pressed Mr. Reid's hand. I don't remember that he spoke to Mr. Reid Mr. Greeley answered a question one or two times that evening. His replies were voluntary utterances. I did not hear him say "It is done." I did not hear him say "I died before I was born." I don't think Judge Hart was in Choate's house at the time the will was executed. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Miss Ida Greeley, Mr. Richard F. Carpenter, and myself were present when Mr. Greeley died. First heard of that will a few days before he died."

The Court adjourned without the contestants settling their differences. It is said Miss Ida Greeley has executed and signed a deed giving half the property to her sister, and a further effort to effect a compromise will be speedily made.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Greeley will-case came up again, to-day, in the Westchester Surrogate Court. After a long debate concerning the settlement of the suit, the examination of Miss Sampson was resumed, at the conclusion of which, the Surrogate decided that the executors of the will of 1871 had the right to appear in Court. The Surrogate ordered that John F. Cleveland be appointed administrator *ad litem*. While the case was in progress, the fact was developed that Miss Ida Greeley had deeded one-half of the property left by her father's last will to her sister, Miss Gabrielle, merely reserving the right to superintend her education and affairs during her minority.

The case was adjourned till Dec. 18. On that day, unless some settlement is made, Reginald Hart, another subscribing witness, will be examined.

Two other wills of Mr. Greeley have been discovered, to-day, one bearing the date of 1867, and the other of 1861.

Telegraphic Brevities.

On Thursday night, Charles Myers, of Lansing, Mich., shot himself, with instantly fatal effect. The cause of his suicide is alleged to be intemperance.

Last Sunday afternoon, a merchant of Nevada, Iowa, named Simgin, shot himself in his store in a fit of mental derangement, the ball entering the forehead. He died next morning. He leaves a wife and two children, who were absent in Ohio visiting friends at the time.

The good people of Quincy, Ill., are praying for water. Cisterns and wells are all drying up.

On Thursday, J. T. Wasson, a rough character of Quincy, attempted to shoot Chief of Police Magraw, but failed in the attempt. An old grudge is at the bottom of the affair. Wasson in jail.

A San Francisco despatch says that the Stanton ruby will be sent to the Crown Jewellers, London, England. It is now claimed to be worth $20,000.

The Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association have resolved to proceed at once to the erection of two memorials, one on McNight's Hill, indicating the position of the Union army right, and of the First Division of First Corps; the other on the great flat rock on Culp's Hill, indicating the position of the Union left, and the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps. The material will be native granite from the battle field.

John Green was arrested, in St. Louis, and brought to Cairo, yesterday, on the charge of robbing a Mr. Holbrook of $1,000, seven years ago. He will be tried at the January farm of Court.

A cyprian, named Sarah Clark, aged 35, went into a saloon in Columbus, Ohio, last evening, to get a drink, and while there fell dead of heart disease.

Chas. Weidman was drowned in a well on his farm, near Ottawa, Ill., on Thursday evening, by accidentally slipping in. He was watering his cattle, and the ground about the mouth of the well was covered with ice. The old gentleman was over 70 years of age.

Small-pox is bad at Silver Lake, Kas., there being ten deaths out of twenty-nine cases. It is reported to have been introduced by a commercial traveller from St. Louis. It has spread to Kingsville also.

NEW YORK.

The Anderson Poisoning Trial—Forgery—The Steamer St. Louis—Committed for Trial—The Jumel Estate Case—Heavy Mortgage and Deed Forgeries—Froude's Lectures—His Opinion of the Catholic Church.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Mr. Froude has got enough of the Irish Question, and is introducing other topics. In his Brooklyn lecture on "The Beginning of the Reformation," he opened by saying he had intended to speak to them on the relations of England and Ireland. That course of lectures attracted considerable attention, and led to a better controversy than he anticipated or was desirable, for the object he had in view. Anything to be had by speaking on that subject in New York or elsewhere had been gained, and that it would be useless, and perhaps foolish, to press it further. He then proceeded to show how the Catholic Church has changed for the worse since the thirteenth century.

Mayor Oakey Hall has been interviewed. He denies that he appointed Delafield Smith Corporation Counsel on account of any bargain with Republican managers to drop lawsuits against himself. He says Smith was his schoolmate, and it was useless to appoint a Democrat, as he turned out of office by a Republican Legislature. The *Times* and *Post* continue to pour hot-shot into Smith for accepting, but he will stick.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The testimony in the Anderson poisoning case, to-day, made a startling disclosure. Andrew Jackson, formerly a clerk in Dr. Irish's store, testified that ten days before Anderson, Arnold, Irish and Mrs. Anderson came into the store, and at the Doctor's request the witness put up three drachms of white arsenic, with which it was said Mrs. Anderson wanted to kill cats. Four or five days after the Doctor ordered the witness to put up a dollar's worth of arsenic, which was done; also a dollar's worth of Paris green. On the 12th of May Dr. Irish said to witness that, since he might be subpœnaed in this case, he would like to know if their evidence conflicted. The Doctor asked him about putting up some bicarbonate of soda, and if he remembered it. The witness replied that he did not see him get it, and would not perjure himself for the City of Brooklyn. The Doctor then said he could go out of the city, to Brooklyn, or any other place. A new clerk was obtained, and the Doctor gave witness $5, and he left for Buffalo, where he has since remained. Mrs. Anderson wrote a letter to Irish, telling him that he had better not let the witness go, as the other side might get hold of him, and he might testify in regard to getting arsenic for the cats.

The counsel for the Bank of British North America stated that Sauville, arrested yesterday, had no connection with the institution, but was a partner of the firm of James Austin & Co., which recently failed in Montreal, and which is a debtor to the bank for a comparatively small amount. The charge against Sauville is the altering of the amounts of some of the acceptances discounted.

The last steamship St. Louis was valued at $150,000, and fully insured by the owners, Cromwell & Co., in the Atlantic, Mercantile, United States, Lloyd's and other companies. Her cargo consisted of 1,241 bales cotton; 1,641 barrels molasses;